The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,525.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
——— including postage	" 74
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 26
——— including postage	" 38
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	" 16
——— including postage	" 9 0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6 0
——— including postage	" 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	" 2 8
Third Ditto	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH

SAVI.—Jan. the 6th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of James D. Savi, Esq., Sub-deputy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat	8th 22nd	" Bushire	23rd 6th
" B. Abbas	11th 25th	" Linga	25th 9th
" Linga	12th 26th	" B. Abbas	26th 11th
" Bushire	16th 30th	" Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched as above on the 17th January.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cotman, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	15	Leave Calcutta	1	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	9	23
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	13	
" Colombo		30	" Colombo		27
" Galle	7		" Tuticorin		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	15	29
" Madras	13	27	" Calicut	16	30
" Coconada	15	29	" Cannanore	17	1
" Vizagapatam	16	30	" Mangalore	18	1
" Bimlipatam	16	30	" Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran	Oolwa	Karunja	Mandwa	Dhurumtur
FARES.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 0	0 4	0	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 1st November run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M. and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 3 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry "	Thursday.
Cochin ... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th January. Three Cabins are still disengaged. For particulars as to Freight and Passage please apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, or Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government to sail about 15th inst.)

THE frigate-built ship "COSPATRICK," 1,240 tons register, JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 20th instant.

THE fine A 1 ship "ETHEL," Captain CAMERON, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Ethel*.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The favourite and well known powerful Tug Steamers "ROOSTUM" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted on Viegas Patent Slip during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in the Port) apply at the Offices of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen the Testimonials received from the Commanders of several well known Indiamen of the admirable manner in which these Tugs have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
(Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—Consignees of the cargo per ship *Corralina* from Calcutta are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to cargo after it has left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent to the ship *Corralina*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that, owing to the stranding of this Vessel on a reef off the Maldive Islands, and consequent sacrifice of property in rescuing the Ship, there will be a General Average Claim on the Cargo, the amount of which cannot, at present, be ascertained.

It will, therefore, be necessary for Consignees to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective Goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 5 per cent on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1866.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street

NOTICE.—The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to award the PRIZES at the FRUIT, FLOWER, and VEGETABLE SHOW:—

The Hon'ble B. H. ELLIS,
J. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., M.D.
F. BROUGHTON, Esq.
G. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq. M.D.
Mr. GEORGE LACK.

G. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

14th January 1867.

NOTICE.—FRUIT, FLOWER, and VEGETABLE SHOW on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 16th and 17th instant.

The Doors will be opened at 5 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, and closed at 9 P. M.

First Day.—Price of Ticket, Rs 2½.

Second Day.—Price of Ticket, As. 8.

Tickets obtainable at the Door, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Messrs. ROGERS & Co., or of Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

On the second day the Doors will be opened from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Children half price.

G. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

14th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, PETER EWART, ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, ROBERT RYRIE, and RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE, and EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON, since deceased, as Merchants at London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 30th day of April, 1865, so far as regards the said EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON and RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE.—Dated the 8th day of September 1866.

PETER EWART,
ARTHUR G. LATHAM,
ROBT. RYRIE,
R. N. WYLIE,
M. B. HERBERT, Executor of Edward Pekenham Repton, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, PETER EWART, ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, JAMES HUNTER, and ROBERT RYRIE, and EDWARD PEKENHAM REPTON, since deceased, as Merchants at London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 31st day of October, 1862, so far as regards the said JAMES HUNTER.—Dated the 19th day of September 1866.

PETER EWART,
ARTHUR G. LATHAM,
JAMES HUNTER, by his Attorney, Richard Hunter,
ROBT. RYRIE,
M. B. HERBERT, Executor of Edward Pekenham Repton, deceased.

No. 52, Bowlane, Cheapside, London, 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.

To be published on 1st February and monthly afterwards.

The INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE containing copious information regarding Railway and Shipping Companies, Dawks, Roads, Bullock trains, &c.

WITH A MAP.

Parties in possession of special information as to Dawk or other routes in the interior, will confer a favour on the publisher, by forwarding same to the *Gazette* Office in time for publication in the first number.

The Indian Railway Guide affords an admirable Medium for advertising.

Price 8 Annas per copy.

Bombay Gazette Press, 14th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th day of January at 4 P. M., the undermentioned Property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, by order of the Executors of the Mortgagee, JEEWANDASS JUGJEEWANDASS, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th March 1862, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, Bungalow, Stable, and Premises erected thereon, situate near Gowalia Tank, without the Fort, assessed under No. 8, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 433, and containing by admeasurement 3,340 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and North by the property of the late Sonabai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, deceased, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, and on the West by the public passage leading to the Gowalia Tank Road.—Dated 9th Day of January 1867.

C. TYABJEE
Attorney to the Executors of the Mortgagee.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to NOON on THURSDAY the 17th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids to England the strength of which is noted in the margin.

165 Invalids, 22 women 6 Children over 10 years, and 23 Children under 10 years. Officers as may be considered necessary to put on board with the Troops.

2nd. The Troops to embark at Bombay and Kurrachee and sail to Spithead.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement which can be obtained on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent. more or less of the Invalids according to the decision of the Senior Medical Officer.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 1st proximo.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1867.

Bombay 30th December 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, (LIMITED).—GENTLEMEN.—We the undersigned Shareholders in the Bombay GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), being more than Twenty Five in number, representing in the aggregate capital exceeding two Lacs of Rupees, being of opinion that in the present tightness of the money market it will be more to the interest of the Shareholders in the Corporation to have the Capital of the Corporation distributed among them, than to carry on the business of the Corporation, request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation, under clause 32 of the Articles of Association, to consider and pass the following resolutions;—

1st. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That in consideration of the care and prudence shown by the Directors of the Corporation in preserving the Capital of the Corporation during a period of great difficulty, they be appointed Liquidators with full power to compromise and compound, at their discretion, all DEBTS due to the Corporation, and do all other acts that they in their discretion deem to be for the interest of the Shareholders.

We remain Gentlemen your most obedient servants,

(Signed) CHOGALALL NUNDLALL.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BHADOOJEE,
and 27 others.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the above Requisition, received on the 8th instant, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co. *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At Mr. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I ... " 10 do.
Do. No. II ... " 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LIQUIDATORS hereby give NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company that in terms of a Resolution passed on 1st December instant a CALL of RUPEES (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE is PAYABLE in this Office on or before the 31st day of December 1866, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1866.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29th Dec. 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 5th December 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.

2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co., resigned.

3rd To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given with reference to such Shares on which the 3rd Call of Rupees 250 was not paid on the 7th instant, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will continue to be charged up to date of payment of said Call.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1867.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, the Minutes of the Meeting of the 17th October were read and confirmed.

JAS. SIGG.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of Directors held THIS DAY, that the balance of Subscribed Capital is payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, in the following instalments, viz.:—

Rupees 500 (Five Hundred) per Share on or before the 15th February 1867.

Rupees 500 (Five Hundred) per Share on or before the 15th May 1867.

And that Interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum if the above Calls are not paid when due.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY the 21st day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Draft of a Bill to amend Act II. of 1865.

2. A letter from E. Pratt, Esq., dated 17th October 1866, on the subject of Wharfage Fees, &c.

3. A letter from A. C. Gumpert, Esq., dated 26th December 1866; giving notice of motion, "That a Petition be addressed by the Worshipful Bench to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying that the Municipality be relieved from any Contribution to the cost of constructing Overbridges on the G. T. P. Railway in the Island of Bombay.

A Memo. by Mr. Secretary Gonne, No. 3,932, dated 17th December 1866, soliciting Contributions towards the Memorial to the late Bishop Cotton.

Contracts notified into by the Municipal Commissioner for the information of the Worshipful Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 16TH,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
LA TRAVIATA
AND
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET,
IDA RAPITA

FRIDAY, 18TH,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
AND
GRAND BALLET,
"IDA RAPITA."

SATURDAY, 19TH,
BENEFIT OF
PRIMO TENORE AND P. BARITONE,
SIGNORS ERRANI AND COLOMBO.
IL TROVATORE,
AND
ONE ACT OUT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

GRAND BALLET,
"IDA RAPITA."

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A.
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents, per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lislie Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S " " " "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S " "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.	
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4	0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4	0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5	0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5	0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4	0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1	4
THE EGLINTON Tie, Black and Colors		1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsellie Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs ... each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to 20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces ... each	2	12
Guryot's French Cantab ... "	2	12
Sponges and Bags	4	0
Hat Bands	1	4
Slippers, various kinds	2	0
Morning Dressing Gowns ... each	30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his kind Customers, Friends, and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Esplanade Cross Road to No. 26 Meadow Street (within the Fort), next door to Meyajee Ahmedbhoy Milliner's Shop, where all Orders will be carefully and thankfully executed.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders prompty executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

SARSAPARILLA.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) beg to intimate the arrival of a consignment of Brandish's Alkaline compound of Sarsaparilla by Watts,—an invaluable compound for general Debility, Indigestion, Scrofulous Affections, Chronic Rheumatism, &c. &c.—Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler ... Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor ... 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ... 120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector ... 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points ... 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler ... 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

⁂ SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case ... Rs. 25 0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case 26 0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact ... 22 0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch ... 7 0
Do. do. 6 inch ... 8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes ... from Rs. 3 to 7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens ... 3 0
Ivory do. do. do. ... 3 4
Do. do. jointed ... 8 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent., being Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 26th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 85.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passmenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESSMAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, for the supply of 35,000 cubic feet of ROAD METAL, the same to be stacked in heaps, free of charge, on the New Road along the Sea Wall on the Esplanade.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th January 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
being an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

The object of this enlargement is, for the first time on this side of India, to place within reach of the public, information regarding the running of the trains of the whole Indian Railways, the sailing arrangements of the various Steam and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk Routes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the establishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction of a monthly transport service, and the increased number of passengers who will in consequence pass through Bombay for Stations in the interior of India, render a Guide to the various means of locomotion throughout the country a paramount necessity.

To make such a publication a complete "Guide" for Indian travellers is a work that can only be accomplished gradually and with the co-operation of those Companies and Officials who have opened up, or have charge of, the various lines of communication throughout or in connection with, India. The Publisher will, therefore, feel obliged to the Manager of any Railway, Shipping, or Dawk Company who will furnish him with such information regarding his Company or district as may be useful to travellers' and he will also be thankful to any traveller who will do him the favour to point out any inaccuracies or to supply omissions in the work.

The Guide will be accompanied with a map of India showing the lines of Railway now open, those in progress or projected, &c. &c.

An Indian Railway Guide is particularly suited for announcements relating to Shipping, Dawk, and Carrying Companies, Hotels, Travellers' Bungalows, Army and General Agencies, and for business Cards generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which will be well displayed, may be arranged for, at moderate rates, by the page, the half page, or otherwise, as may suit the wishes of Advertisers.

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Price of single copy of the Indian Railway Guide—8 Annas.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A sale of 150 Port Canning shares was made this day at Rs. 250 per share. The market opened with a considerable demand for United Victorias, which rose from 1,200 to 1,250, and close at 1,240 per share. Mazagons advanced from 780 to 800, and close firm at that rate; Back-bays close at 2,700 to 2,800 per share nominal; Port Cannings 250, Freres 150, Elphinstones 620, Bank of Bombay shares at 39 discount, Royals 62, Old Financials 49, Presidency Bank 60 per share. Market closes steady with an upward tendency.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

		Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
		Rs.	pr. ct.		
[illegible]	200	200	nil	Asiatic Bank Corptn	4 per share.
	200	100		Asiatic New issue	nil.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	6,800 per share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay	36½ to 39 dis.
	250	125		Bombay Pres. Bank	61 per s.
	500	200	[illegible]	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	69 per share.
	100			Bankers Banking Company	35 per share.
	[illegible]	25		Central Bank	15 per share.
	200	200	20	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
[illegible]		25	12½	China Bank	17½ per share.
				Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	30 p ct. pm.
1,600,000		[illegible]	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
[illegible]	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	500	200		Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	64 p share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	15	[illegible] Bank	60 p ct pm.
[illegible]	250	125	5 p ct	National Bank of India	10 to 11½ per sh
[illegible]	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	70 p ct pm. ex-di.
	[illegible]	[illegible]		Royal Bank of India	62 per share
	[illegible]	10		[illegible] Bank	60 to 65 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

		Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
[illegible]	400	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	25 per share.
[illegible]	300	100	[illegible]	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor.	90 p. share.
[illegible]	400	130		Financial Asso. of India and China	49 to 49½ p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

		Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
[illegible]	10,200	5,000		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,700 to 2,800 p. s
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	620 to 625 p. sh.
1,500,000	1,000	400		New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
[illegible]	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	150 p. s.
[illegible]	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,00		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	790 to 800 p. sh.
	2,000	1,100	15 p s	Port Canning	250 per share.
[illegible]	10,000	6,300		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,240 to 1,245 p. s

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

		Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
200,000	5,000	2,000		Bombay Ship Co.	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
[illegible]	5,000	1,000		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	810 to 9.0
[illegible]	4,000	[illegible]		Prince of W. Ship Co.	
[illegible]	500	500		Vingus Patent Shipp & Foundry Co.	250 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations.
		1,000		Western India Ship Co	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Names.
£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.
£10	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & Central I. Co.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank Bills	4 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 11 3/16, 1s. 11 7/16 to 1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Doc. Bills	6 Do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101.
Do.	30 days' sight	100.
[illegible]	30 Do.	23½.
[illegible]	[illegible] Do.	2 dis.
[illegible]	Demand	226 nominal.
Cape Town	30 days' sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

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Four Percent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 89
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PRICE CURRENT, 15th January 1867.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dhollera	285 to 289
Bhownuggur and Mowa	290 to 295
Surat and Broach	275 to 280
Porebunder	240 to 250
Veeraval	210 to 250
Khandeish (New)	305 to 310
Dharwar	325 to 330
Hinghunghat (New)	373 to 380
Oomrawuttee Assote (New)	3 5 to 324

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Sinde, Major, Assistant Adjutant General, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, on privilege leave, from Secundrabad.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Innis, Lieutenant F. J., 4th Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Mominabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Walker, Lieutenant Colonel C. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

Matthew Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

Gunn, Ensign, 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

Hammond, Quarter Master H., 108th Foot, on sick certificate, to England.

Cumming, Quarter Master D., Royal Artillery, on leave, to [illegible]

[illegible], Lieutenant S. W., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th January.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant P. H. Greig, General List, is attached to do duty with the 21st Regiment N. I.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the Hindoostanee language, according to the lower standard:—

Captain T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot; Lieutenant W. Stevenson, 49th Foot; and Assistant Surgeon T. W. Orwin, 49th Foot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
15	Saint James	——	Calcutta.
	Elizabeth Ann	——	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.			
15	Acrolite	Alleyne	Akyab.
	Morena	Smith	Moulmein and Rangoon
	Marietta	Gordon	Rangoon.
	Robrisyar	Flinstone	Calcutta.
	Belmr (s)	Blake	China, &c.
	Sir John Lawrence	Kingstone	Cannanore and Calicut.
	Lord Elphinstone (s)	Stretton	Cannanore and Calicut.
	Arabia (s)	Ballantine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Havering	Maxted	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *Ava*, F. Baron, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Vernon*, T. Thornhill, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Coronet*, Spoor, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Wild Boar*, W. P. Swinden, bound to Calcutta.

The British ship *Flying Venus*, for Liverpool, began to lade yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—January 9th, ship *Alligator*, from Colombo, and screw steamer *Nubia*, from Suez.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .. .. .. 20th 0h. 27m. P.M.
Last Quarter .. .. .. 27th 7h. 38m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water, Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	16	Day dawns at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 42	4 55	7 37	11th January 1867. Time 5h. 98m. 3s. G.
Thurs.	17	Jupiter sets at 6-43 P.M.	6 38	5 43	8 16	8 59	
Fri.	18	Uranus 5° 19' N. of Moon at 9-47 P.M.	6 38	5 43	9 20	9 49	
Sat.	19	Duration of light 12-51	6 38	5 41	10 15	10 49	
Sun.	20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.—Mercury in Aphelion.	6 38	5 45	11 3	11 26	
Mon.	21	Uranus on the meridian at 10-19 P.M.	6 38	5 45	11 17		
Tues.	22	Saturn rises at 11-37 A.M.	6 38	5 46	0 8	0 28	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " 2	0	per Month.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN," 800 tons, 300 H. P., Commander R. Taustron, to Kurrachee as an Extra steamer, on FRIDAY the 18th instant.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO S——.—The most pressing necessity forced me to use the money. Have written to C.'s explaining all.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to Messrs. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE.—An English Firm in Liquidation can strongly recommend two or three Salesmen, Clerks and Shroff who have served them faithfully for many years. Apply to "Y. M.," Office of this Paper.

AN OMNIBUS will leave St. John's Church, Colaba, for the Fort, EVERY MORNING at half past 9 o'clock.
Fares—Inside 3 Annas: Outside 2 Annas.
From Grant Buildings to the Fort.—Inside 2 Annas: Outside 1 Anna.

NOTICE.—As the Municipal Accounts for the Year 1866 are being adjusted and closed, all PAYMENTS otherwise than such as may be emergent will be SUSPENDED until the 1st proximo.
W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of about Seven Hundred Tons of MACHINERY and PIPING from Kandwa to Bhopal. Full particulars can be ascertained at the Office of the undersigned.
HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers,
9 Hummum Street, Fort.
15th January 1867.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Brigadier General T. T. CHRISTIE, are requested to PAY all SUMS DUE, or to send in their CLAIMS to the PRESIDENT, COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT, Neemuch.
JOHN MILES, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, 9th January 1867.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—MEMBERS of this ASSOCIATION are hereby informed that the WORLEE TARGETS are NOW READY. A Marker will be in daily attendance, Sundays excepted. Sweepstakes and Pool every Saturday afternoon. Government Ammunition to be had on the ground.
H. GAMBLE,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON begs to announce her BENEFIT to take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, under the patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY FRERE, on SATURDAY, 26th January, on which occasion Verdi's Grand Opera
"RIGOLETTO,"
will be produced for the first time in Bombay.
Seats may be secured on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.—NOTICE is hereby given that CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, No. 2, Oak Lane; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to PAY the AMOUNTS DUE BY THEM without delay.
J. M. DRENNAN,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Trustees.
WISHWANATH DHONDOBA,
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY of INDIA, during the Hindoo and Mahometan periods. Fifth Edition .... Rs. 11 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Volume 15, January to June 1866, containing the first portion of the Story of the SECOND Mrs. TILLOTSON .... Rs. 8 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN MERCHANT. Memorials of Robert Brown, late of Bombay .... Rs. 4 0
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CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' One Hundred and Forty-Five Songs and Choruses, in vocal score, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. Complete Edition. 3 Vols. in one. Cloth gilt .... Rs. 7 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned*:—

	Quarts.	Pints.	
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry, per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 24	Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen	" 44	" 24	
A. de Paul's, per dozen	" 40	" 21	

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1866, and of THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the Twenty-first day of December 1866 presented to this Honourable Court by the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan (Limited), and the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited), Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, one of the Judges of this Honourable Court, on MONDAY the Fourth day of February 1867, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge of the same.—Dated this Fourteenth day of January 1867.
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Solicitor for the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Hindoostan China and Japan (Limited).
KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT,
Solicitors for the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators to submit to Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January 1867, the BOMBAY OIL WORKS, situate at Chinchpoogly, comprising a complete set of OIL PRESSING MACHINERY, by "Rose" of Hull, adapted for every description of OIL SEEDS. Out-turn of COCOANUT OIL per diem, 1½ Tons. A pair of HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together equal to 40 Horse Power, by the well known makers B. HICK & SON, Bolton. Also the valuable FREEHOLD LAND on which the above is erected, with very large Compound, altogether measuring 6,164 square yards.
There is a large Tank and Well in the Compound; the water supply is therefore quite independent of the Vehar Pipe, which is, however, laid on.
The above steam power is capable of working additional Presses (to turn out say upwards of 5 tons per diem) and the extra Machinery and Buildings could be erected at a comparatively small cost.
The Oil Mill may be seen at work on application at the Works.
The following useful Saw Mill Machinery and other articles will be submitted for sale:—
A 36 Inch Vertical Saw, made extra strong to order, by Forest and Barr, with all the necessary ginning, shafting, pulley, and Preller's Patent traps &c. &c. &c.
Extensive Iron work for travelling Crane to lift 8 Tons, by Hicks; Stave Jointing Machine, Hoop Iron bending Machine, Roots Rasping Machine by Blyth.
Cast Iron Columns for building purposes, Screw Jacks, Lathe for making Cask heads by Brooks.
Cold Water Pump and Apparatus to work by power, and capable of throwing 6,000 Gallons per hour, with pipes, &c.; Treble purchase Crab to lift 80 Tons; Boiler, Waggon, Cast Iron and other piping, Iron still and fittings, &c.; Gas and other stocks, Pit Saw and other Files, Brass, Lift, Force and Contractors' Pumps; Coopers' Smiths' and other Tools; Anvils, Forge, and Grindstones; Sundry Casks, and Shooks; quantity of Double Barrel Fire Engine by "Clinton and Owens;" Iron Drills, Thief and Fire Proof Safe by "Price;" Fire Bars, Bolts, Nuts, Teak Planking, 2 Oak Tubs, Guage, 2,330 and 2,200 Gallons, Sundries, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues are published. CRAWFORD & Co.
15th January 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency		
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	5 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto ditto *i.e.* for Post towns of Tarrapore, Oomergaum, Damaun, Balda, Pardee, Bulsar, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned, when received in time:—

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Baroda line *i. e.* from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. E. railway lines.

Third Delivery at 2 P. M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P. M. Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	1 Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage ... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs .... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs .... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs Rs. As.	50 Tolahs Rs. As.	100 Tolahs Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 12

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

NOW READY.

No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B.....G.....Office.
1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2nd HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1st QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2nd QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Dedicated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. & O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Cowpate Maker.
The Baglee Beesty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very creditable punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

NOTICE.

The undersigned having returned to Bombay, and resumed the Proprietorship and Editorship of the "Bombay Gazette," the Power of Attorney granted by him to MR. JAMES GEDDES *during his absence in England expires from this date.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

MR. JAMES GEDDES *is appointed* MANAGER *of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, with power to receive money and sign bills and cheques on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.,
AT
The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations,
by application to
The Manager Bombay Gazette Press.

POSTERS
may be printed in every variety of style at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,
AND
WOOD CUTS
may be executed there according to any design advertisers may prefer.
Terms low to induce advertising.
Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 9
AGRA	Jan. 10	LONDON	Dec. 18
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 11	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 10
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 23	MALTA	Dec. 21
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MEERUT	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 9	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 22
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan. 9
CEYLON	Dec. 17	PENANG	Dec. 10
COCHIN	Jan. 3	PUNJAUB	Jan. 9
FRANCE	Dec. 10	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Dec. 6	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8
KURRACHEE	Jan. 7		

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

AN intimation, forwarded to us by the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, enables us to state that Mr. Fitzgerald, the new Governor of Bombay, will probably arrive here about the 16th of February.

"THE vacant Bishopric of Calcutta has now "been offered to twenty clergymen, all of whom "have declined it." Such is the startling intelligence lately brought to us by the telegraph from England. We are not surprised at the reluctance of well-to-do priests of the English Church to accept the perilous honour of promotion to the Metropolitan See of all India. The Established Church at home is merely a profession, like the Bar, and the Civil and Military Services; and men who enter it, while generally anxious to do their duty, are by no means so lofty-minded as to disdain considerations of personal comfort and convenience and to run any risk for themselves and their families provided only they may save one sinner's soul from destruction. Self-denying enthusiasm of that sort may have answered its purpose in the days of the Apostles, and the rare instances of its manifestation in later times may be worthy of all admiration; but it is absurd to expect more from ministers of a wealthy Established Church than that they should go faithfully through a prescribed round of duties with just that amount of sentimental zeal which gently flutters the emotions of polite society. Why should a man who has a good living in England voluntarily abandon all the enjoyments of civilized life, and come out to this country with a nominally large income to take the vain title of Bishop of Calcutta? One of them perhaps has just married a wife, or, worse still, is already father of a large family, others are in a delicate state of health, others again cannot swim, and the melancholy death of Dr. Cotton has apparently created an impression among the English public that all Calcutta bishops who are not good swimmers are sure to be drowned—others finally conscientiously believe that the work they have to do in England is as useful as any they could undertake in India, and of course, having the choice, they prefer to remain where they are. But, whatever the excuse, it is certain that they cannot come, and that the bishopric of Calcutta is likely to remain vacant unless some one in this country can be found willing to take the preferment. The bad climate in Calcutta certainly gives the sister Presidency an advantage over us in one respect. But for this cause, it is possible that John Bombay might now be induced to resign his See on this side of India and take Dr. Cotton's place. But we fear no such good fortune is in store for us. The army seems now to be the only profession in which it is considered disgraceful for a man to refuse an appointment on active service, however disagreeable may be the duty, and however deadly the climate; and one might almost suppose, from this latest example of clerical indifference, that the military sense of honour has now a more binding force on the conscience than the obligations of religious duty. However this may be, it is clear that, with the evil reputation Calcutta has now acquired at home, great difficulty will now be experienced in finding able men in England willing to serve India in either Church or State, unless some more wholesome city is chosen as the Capital of this Empire, and that it will be impossible to carry on the Government of the country except by depending entirely on the local services.

IT may be remembered that not long since we endeavoured to bring Public Opinion to bear upon the condition of the Bombay Medical Store Department, complaints regarding the inefficiency of which still keep resounding through the length and breadth of the Presidency. If ends are only attainable through means, then, in the name of common sense, why expect medical officers to perform impossibilities? The powerful argument drawn from the bitter experience of the Israelites in their ineffectual attempts at Egyptian brick-making, ought long ere now to have convinced the medical authorities of Bombay as to their exceeding folly in imitating the erroneous example of Pharaoh's taskmasters. The department under remark being, as we presume, an integral portion of the presidential medical machine of which the Principal Inspector General is director, we should imagine that this is the gentleman who is directly accountable to Government for its efficiency. But whether we are right or wrong in this supposition, the public justly regard the Government as being in the first and last degree responsible, that no damage to the service, or to its civil hospital and dispensary patients, results from the Medical Store-keeper's inability to furnish, at least, the ordinary and indispensable agencies of cure. It is not always easy to persuade rulers as to the necessity for beneficial changes. But if the Government of Bombay only knew half as much as we do respecting that heinous peccancy for which our Medical Store has become so unenviably notorious, seared as its conscience may be, it is impossible to believe that this Government could stand by callously consenting unto the continuance of a system of store-keeping, which, however much in harmony with the eras of Ambrose Paré and Queen Anne, is far from creditable to the administrative and medical ability of the Bombay Presidency of to-day.

Should Government become earnestly desirous of improving the working of its Medical Store, but dubious as to how this important object is to be best effected, our advice is that all its medical officers who hold charges in this Presidency should be requested to furnish copies of every *sanctioned* indent and requisition which during the last two or three years they have forwarded to the Principal and Deputy Store-keepers with the remarks of these officials and their memoranda relative to defective supplies fully entered and attached. These records would prove the need there is for a committee being appointed, consisting of qualified and impartial men, to report regarding the existing state of this Store and its future organization.

It is not a small matter that diseases should be cured and alleviated in the speediest and most effectual manner, and that the last enemy, the King of Terrors, should as frequently as possible be repelled. The salvation or loss of valuable lives may often depend upon the presence or absence of suitable remedies. And as many of these are generally reported to be unobtainable from the Bombay Medical Store, we trust that Government will issue such directions as shall render a recurrence on our part to this subject unnecessary.

WE are sorry to hear that news has been received from Muscat of the death of Mahomed Bawker, Acting British Consul at that place during the absence of Colonel Disbrowe. Mahomed Bawker was best known in Bombay as a horse-dealer, and for many years his name has been familiar as that of one of the most spirited and liberal patrons of the Turf in the Presidency. His selection a few months ago by the Bombay Government as a Political Agent caused some surprise at the time, and has had a very unfortunate ending for himself. His health was bad when he left Bombay, and the climate of Muscat soon brought his illness to a fatal termination.

THE *Pioneer*:—We hear that the tenure of office of Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre, Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, has been extended, upon special grounds, to the 20th February 1868.

THE *Economist* publishes the following abridgment of the report of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, which will be found at length in another column of our present issue. It will be seen from the Report that while the panic of last year shook the financial world of England to its centre and brought down Banks like nine-pins, the Comptoir d'Escompte has not only escaped unscathed but has found it necessary to make a large addition to its capital. The *Economist* says:—"The shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte assembled on Saturday (8th December) to take into consideration the proposition of the directors for doubling the capital. A report was presented stating that from the great extension the operations of the Comptoir have taken, both in Europe and in India and China—they were 1,754,000,000f in 1863-4, and 2,444,000,000f in 1865-6—an increase of capital was indispensable, and would have been demanded before this, but for the financial crisis in India and China, and the unfavourable position of affairs at home. It was stated, too, that the last doubling of the capital had increased the dividend from 43f to 56f. The capital is now 40,000,000f, and the directors advised that it should be doubled by the issue of 80,000 new shares; these shares to cost 625f, of which 500f for capital (making 40,000,000f) and 125f. for the reserve fund.—the shareholders in the Comptoir to have the exclusive right of subscribing, and the amount to be paid 125f down, and the remainder in four instalments of 125f,—two on the 15th March and 15th September 1867—two on the same dates of 1868. The recommendation of the directors was adopted by a large majority. The shareholders present held 15,000 shares, and constituted the largest meeting ever known. Only holders of 110 shares voted against the proposition. In reply to questions put, the directors stated that the Comptoir having taken the Mexican loans on commission was in no wise responsible for them; but that it would do all it could to defend the interests of the bond-holders. They also stated that the agencies of India and China have earned for the first six months of the present year 1,900,000f clear."

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 3RD JAN., AFTERNOON.

The name of Major Litherdau, of the Bombay Army, appears in the Obituary of the week.

There has been a good enquiry to-day in the Cotton Market at Liverpool. Fair Dhollera 12¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account:—

Decrease in the Reserve of Notes...	£ 123,000
Increase in Bullion ...	...£ 167,000
" " Bills discounted ...	...£2,575,000

At the periodical biddings yesterday for Government Bills on India the minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at that price for Calcutta and Madras received 65 per cent; at 1s. 10⅞d. tenders for Bombay received in full.

By Indian Telegraph.

PONDICHERRY, 15th January.

Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle, in sight.

BOMBAY.

THE Circus, on Monday night,—its second night,—was attended by a full house, and the performances were greatly applauded.

A LETTER from Sholapoor of yesterday's date says "there has been a fire in the town here a few days ago, by which 1,000 bales of cotton have been consumed."

SEAMEN'S FLOATING CHURCH AND LIBRARY.—Our jovial maritime friends will be glad to hear that the lecture this evening will be "A Yarn about Sea Songs," by the Rev. Paton, to begin at seven o'clock.

WE learn that Mr. T. R. Light has been appointed Acting Assistant Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, vice Mr. C. L. Brooke, who left Bombay for England by the mail steamer on Monday last, on medical certificate.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Justices Newton, Tucker, Warden and Gibbs, sat in Chambers the greater part of yesterday and disposed of miscellaneous business.

IT has been decided that the public meeting to be called by the Sheriff in connection with the proposed memorial to Sir Bartle Frere on the occasion of his leaving India will be convened for the 11th of February.

A SUIT by the Western India Financial Association against Messrs. Robert King Gillan and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 53,087, was called on before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday; but as neither parties answered, the cause was struck out.

WE understand that Mr. P. Baptista, L. M., has been appointed medical officer in charge of the Eroda Central Jail near Poona, and Mr. Balcrishna Chintoba, who was temporarily there, has reverted to his former appointment which he has held for the last fourteen years as Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Poona.

THE Rev. J. Paton delivered his lecture, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution last night in the Town Hall. The subject was "The Teachers of the Age." It was exceedingly well handled, racy, highly interesting and instructive. There was a large, though not very aristocratic, audience, by whom the discourse was fully appreciated.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Arabia*, Captain J. J. Ballantine, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta:—

For Carwar—Mr. J. B. Pe'e.

For Calicut—Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and Captain and Mrs. Henderson and infant.

For Colombo—Mr. J. Moscrop.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday (Mr. J. L. Lushington in the chair) the advertised propositions, relating to a reduction of the nominal capital to one half the present amount, were carried unanimously. A long and animated discussion took place, chiefly with reference to the realisation of securities; the proceedings will be reported *in extenso* in to-morrow's paper.

ON Monday night the Opera Company gave a number of selections from different operas; and a lengthy ballet called "Ida Rapita, or the Devil's Wedding" was afterwards produced. The latter being the chief feature in the programme the attendance in the dress circle was not so fashionable as usual, but there was a good attendance in the other parts of the house. It is but fair to say that the ballet—though strangely named—was well conceived and tastefully executed, and was in fact rapturously applauded.

PROFESSOR WELLS' skating entertainment was given for the first time on Monday night. We have already spoken of the performances of the skater (Mr. Fuller) and it is unnecessary to repeat what we have said. The performance is quite novel here and skating a thing unknown to the great mass of the people of Bombay; and a piquancy is given to the entertainment by the efforts of amateurs to cut a respectable figure with the skates on. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Professor Wells' endeavours to amuse the public will not be unsuccessful.

AN action was yesterday tried before Sir Joseph Arnould, in which Jaitha Dongersey and others sought to recover from Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell the sum of Rs. 2,383 and interest on the balance of an adjusted account. Mr. Marriott represented the plaintiffs, the defendant did not appear. An order had been made for substituted service (as the defendant was at Damaun) on the 21st ultimo, which was proved to have been effected in the usual way. His Lordship then gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with interest from the 27th April last till judgment at 9 per cent., costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. till payment.

MR. TAYLOR appeared yesterday in the first division Court, before Sir Joseph Arnould, on behalf of the East India Bank, in a suit brought against John Campbell, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 73,703 on a promissory note. The defendant appeared in person, and stated that he had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court and had inserted the claim therein, which was the subject of the present action. Mr. Taylor thereupon asked the Court for a decree for the plaintiff with a stay of execution, which he apprehended was the usual course to pursue. His Lordship said that it was his practice to order a stay of proceedings in the suit until further order of the Court; and accordingly made an order to that effect.

WE have received, and thank the senders, for a copy each of the *Bombay Almanack* for 1867, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and the *Times of India Calendar and Directory* for the same year. We mention both together, because it is really almost invidious to say more or less in praise of one than the other. The *Bombay Gazette* compilation is printed in rather larger type, and on thicker paper somewhat, than its contemporary, which latter, however, is still excellent in respect of typography, and of the two rather more substantially and showily bound. Both appear to present a complete guide to everything and everybody in Bombay and its suburbs, and afford a valuable compendium of legislative, mercantile, military, and local information. In fine, the publications reflect the highest credit upon the resources of our very excellent fellow-workers.—*The Pioneer.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From Great Britain 3rd and 4th January.

From Continent of Europe 2nd, 3rd and 4th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 6 hours 18 minute to 1 hour 50 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th Jan. were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra... ...	5	21	3	24
" Calcutta via Madras ...	19	49	12	44
" Madras	21	1	0	0

BOMBAY, 15TH.—Interruption Poona and Nassick since 6 30 A.M.

NANA KANOJEE and Kondare, woman, were a short time ago tried before Mr. Richardson, Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for criminal breach of trust, under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that about a year ago the prisoners were appointed by the order of the Zillah Court guardians to the eight children of Gungaram Lallchund and Caseebaee, deceased, and entrusted with property consisting of money, &c., out of which they dishonestly misappropriated for their own use a sum of about Rs. 321-12. The Session Judge found the prisoners guilty of the offence and sentenced the male prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the female to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence a petition on behalf of the prisoners was presented on Thursday last to the High Court, composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justices Newton and Warden. The Court reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the female prisoner to be discharged. The sentence against the first prisoner was confirmed.

A SUIT was brought in the first division Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, by Manockbaee, widow, executrix of the late Nowrojee Rustomjee, against Eduljee Hormusjee, for the recovery of the balance of an account due to the estate of the deceased. Mr. Farran conducted the plaintiff's case and Mr. Dunbar represented the defendant, who pleaded that payment of Rs. 500 on account had not been admitted by the plaintiff, that the suit was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and also that the entry in the account should have been stamped. After some argument on both sides and evidence had been taken the Court overruled the objection as to the Statute of Limitations, allowed the entry in the account to be admitted as an agreement on an adhesive stamp for one rupee being affixed, and payment of the penalty of Rs. 20 on the same. The party holding the power of attorney admitted his signature to a receipt for the disputed sum of Rs. 500, and thereupon the Court gave the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 7,012 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 30th December last till judgment, costs, and the usual interest on judgment till payment.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Further subscriptions received from the Collector of Kurrachee, viz.			
Collections by the Mooktyarkur of Narra, Thurr and Parkur Districts...	226	14	1
Ditto Ditto Nuggur Ditto	22	0	0
Balance of contribution by the employés of the Sind Railway Company	211	8	7
Amount previously acknowledged	2,55,020	3	5
Total...2,55,510		10	1

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT, } Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th January 1867.

STRIKING OF THE "EDWIN FOX," TROOPSHIP, ON A REEF.

THE marine court of enquiry, consisting of R. B. Barton, Esq., acting Chief Magistrate, and J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, which was held to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the striking of the *Edwin Fox*, a troop-ship, on the South Male Atoll Reef, Maldive Islands, on the night of the 24th November last, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to pronounce their decision.

Mr. Barton delivered the following decision:—The Court having carefully reviewed the evidence elicited from the different witnesses, are of opinion that the grounding of the ship *Edwin Fox* on the South Male Atoll, during the night of the 24th November 1866, was purely accidental, owing to the unforeseen and unusual set of the current on the Equator and in the vicinity of the Southern Maldive group of islands. The Court entirely exonerate Captain A. J. Molison, the officers, and crew of the ship *Edwin Fox* from all blame, and have much pleasure in returning to Captain Molison his certificate. The Court consider that the seamanlike measures adopted by Captain Molison, when the vessel was in difficulty and danger, to provide for the safety of those entrusted to his care and to rescue his ship, are deserving of commendation; and that he is also deserving of credit for bringing the ship *Edwin Fox* from the South Male Atoll safely to the port of Bombay, when in a disabled state by the loss of her rudder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Comptoir was held on the 8th December last, at the Bank's Offices in Paris, for the purpose of receiving a Report with a reference to doubling its Capital.

The following is the Report:—

The Directors, in calling together the Shareholders to deliberate upon a proposition for doubling the Capital of the Comptoir, referred to their Report of July 1864, in which they then stated that while drawing their attention to the important results obtained for the year 1863-64 and the great increase which had taken place in their operations, pointed to the imperative necessity of shortly taking this step in the following words:—

"It must not be forgotten that if a great deal had been done, still they had not yet reached the end of their efforts; they must continue to direct their affairs with prudence, but with determination to complete the task they had in view, and that when the time should arrive to ask their concurrence, they felt certain that they would not refrain from placing in their hands the means of completing the not work of their Agencies abroad, and thus crowning the work they had undertaken in the interest of the international commerce of the country."

Since this period the total amount of the operations of the Company in Europe and the East has increased from £70,160,000, which it attained in 1863-64, to £97,760,000 in 1865-66.

On account of the commercial and political crisis which took place during the year 1865 and at the early part of 1866, it was thought advisable, in the interest of the Society, as well as for the convenience of the Shareholders, to refrain from making this Call.

The moment was not propitious, and had it been made at that time, following as it would have done the disastrous crisis in India and China, which caused the ruin of numerous Financial and Banking Institutions in those countries, might as concerns the Agencies have been misunderstood by the public.

It appeared preferable to allow the storm to pass away and wait until having successfully triumphed over all the difficulties which every Banking Institution had to contend with. The Directors could come forward freed from all preoccupation as to the position of their Institution.

Now that calmer times have arrived they took this their first opportunity of publicly stating that the *Capital* and *Reserve* remain intact, and that the business of the Company was considerably on the measure.

The measure brought before the Shareholders can now be candidly discussed as to its utility, as also with regard to the result which is anticipated from it.

The Directors feel it to be their imperative duty and the interest of the Comptoir requires, that they should call their serious attention to the insufficiency of the present resources in face of the daily increasing field of their operations.

In Europe the Discount and Banking operations during the year 1865-66 amounted to £72,000,000. To carry on a business of this magnitude with perfect safety it is indispensable that the Head Office in Paris should always have at its disposal a Floating Capital of at least £1,600,000.

In the East, where the operations during the last year reached to £28,000,000, the position of the Agencies have become of still greater importance, and it is impossible to defer longer to place the resources of the Company on a footing worthy of the important position it will be called upon to fulfil in those distant countries.

Having resisted the shock of two successive crises, which have only left standing a small number of Bank and Financial Institutions, the cotton crisis of 1865 and the financial and political crisis of this year, the Agencies have already gathered the fruits of a wise management.

Having gained strength from the contest through which they have passed, they have taken their local standing in all the great commercial metropolises of the East, and have taken their place with the Banking Institutions of the first rank. The time has therefore come for placing them in a position which may enable them to participate to a greater extent than heretofore in the great international operations of the world, and thus to take advantage of the high position they have known how to acquire.

Were the operations of the Institution kept within the limits of its present resources, important transactions already completed would have to be abandoned and would naturally influence the result of this year's transactions.

The augmentation of the Capital on the contrary, in increasing the resources of the Company, commensurate with its position in the financial world, will enable the Directors to meet the requirements of the progressive development of their affairs.

With the increased means at their disposal they will be enabled to carry out resolutely the object they have ever had in view, namely, to fortify the base of its operations in Europe and complete the organization of their Agencies, and thus crown the national work they have devoted themselves to in the interest of the general commerce of the country.

The attention of the Shareholders is called to the fact that previous to 1860, when the Capital was only £896,000 the Dividend was never above £1-14-5: since that time the average Dividend for the last five years has been £2-5, the amount for the last year was £2-10-10.

The Conseil d'Administration submits to the approval of the Shareholders the following Resolutions:—

1. The Capital of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris to be increased from £1,600,000 to £3,000,00.
2. To this object 80,000 New Shares of £20 each will be issued at £25, £20 on account of Capital, £5 to be carried to a Reserve Fund.

The Calls on the New Shares will be payable as follows:—

£5 on subscribing.
£5 on 15th March 1867.
£5 on 15th September 1867.
£5 on 15th May 1868.
£5 on 15th September 1868.

These resolutions of the Directors was adopted by a large majority. The Shareholders present held 15,000 Shares and constituted the largest meeting ever known. Only holders of 110 Shares voted against the proposition.

The paid-up Capital will now be..........	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	£ 800,000

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Cooverjee Dwarka, Jairam Gopal, Dulla Poonja, and Dhunjee Ramjee were charged with assaulting Hunsraj Jewram at 10 o'clock on Saturday night last.

Mr. Cleary, of Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, appeared for the prosecution, and remarked that this was a case which made one in the position of the parties concerned apprehensive of his life and liberty, and that in its general features it resembled the case of severe assault that was disposed of by His Worship the preceding day. On Saturday night last, the prosecutor, as he went along a public thoroughfare, was pulled out of his buggy and most severely assaulted by a number of people, out of whom his client could recognise only the defendants at the bar. They chose a late hour to rush upon him, and the severe beating had injured him in several parts of his body.

The second defendant stated that he had witnesses to prove an *alibi*, but that they had not been summoned, and he, therefore, asked for a postponement.

Mr. Thackar here appeared for the defendants in the case and applied for a cross-summons, remarking that the charge arose out of the prosecution instituted by Mr Crepelene against a Bhattia for shipping bales of rubbish instead of cotton, and that his clients, instead of being the assailants, were assaulted in their endeavour to execute the warrant issued by His Worship.

A cross-summons was granted and the case was postponed until Saturday next.

THREATENING A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. A. Williamson was yesterday charged with using threatening and abusive words and behaving in a threatening and insulting manner towards Mr. W. C. Barnes, inspector of police, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Cleary, of Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Barnes stated that as he was passing along the road to the Fort Police Court, the defendant, who was driving in a buggy, stopped him and told him to get a summons issued against a certain person. He (Mr. Barnes) told defendant that the Court was open to him as well as to any other person, and that he had better go and apply for a summons if he wanted one. Thereupon the defendant assumed a threatening tone and told Mr. Barnes that he should get him kicked out of the police force, and used other offensive expressions. He also abused the buggy-walla by an indecent native word.

The buggywalla confirmed Mr. Barnes's statement as regarded the abuse to himself.

Mr. Cleary contended that the Court had nothing before it but the uncorroborated statement of the complainant, while his client (the defendant) denied that he used any abusive language to Mr. Barnes.

His Worship said that no corroboration was necessary in a case like this, and that he believed the statement of a police officer of Mr. Barnes's well-known character and standing, whom it was necessary to protect from insult and abuse in the streets. The defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 20, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Ruttoo Cowla was brought up on remand from yesterday on a charge of house-breaking by night on the 14th instant, in order to the committing of theft of certain ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,000, the property of Idjee Cullian.

The prosecutor is a cloth merchant and keeps a shop in the Green Market. On the night of the 13th instant, when he left the shop, he locked the jewellery (in Court) and Rs. 44 in silver in a brass vessel, and put it in a box in the shop, which was locked. The following morning he received information from his servant that the shop had been broken into at night and the jewellery abstracted. At 5 o'clock that morning the prisoner was stopped on the road by a policeman at some distance from the prosecutor's shop, and on his person being searched the brass pot, containing the ornaments, was found concealed under his waist-cloth. He was taken to a police chowkey, whither the prosecutor went afterwards and recognised his property. His Worship, after the examination of several witnesses for the prosecution, committed the prisoner to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.—Bhicka Narayan, a Hindoo goldsmith, was yesterday charged with the theft of four gold bangles, of the alleged value of Rs 200, the property of Dhalee, woman.

His Worship, after hearing evidence, observed that the admissions made by the prosecutrix, in her cross-examination by the prisoner, were such that no jury would convict him of theft. The whole case seemed to have been got up, and the complaint was, therefore, dismissed.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mahomed Suckoor was brought up from remand on a charge of stealing several pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, the property of Hajee Ayoob Abdool Currim.

The prosecutor is a tailor keeping a shop in Bhendy Bazar, and had the prisoner in his employ as an apprentice. On the 6th instant, prisoner told him that his father-in-law had expressed a desire to see him, and prosecutor accordingly went out, leaving the prisoner in charge of his shop. About 10 o'clock at night, in consequence of information received, the prosecutor went to his shop and found that the prisoner had disappeared with his property. He suspected that he must have left Bombay by the railway; and, after making certain enquiries, he learned that a man like the prisoner had left Byculla by the night train for Poona. A telegram was at once sent to police authorities. Mr. S. S. Smith, police inspector of the G. I. P. Railway line, who received the telegram, apprehended the prisoner as he stepped out of the train at the Poona station; and, on searching his bundle, found several articles of wearing apparel, which the prosecutor identified at Lanowlee the same day before Mr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate. Prisoner was then brought down to Bombay and pointed out the remaining portion of the missing property.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHORELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Arjoon Ragowjee was placed at the bar and charged with assaulting Yeswada, woman.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix it appeared that on Monday last she went to the prisoner's shop, in Cumatteepoora, and purchased a quantity of bajree. A dispute arose between them, the prisoner gave her less than was agreed upon, whereupon she returned the grain. The prisoner stopped her and threw her down and then kicked her.

His Worship on the evidence before him found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and fined him Rs. 10.

DITTO.—Nago Ragoo was charged with assaulting Sunta, woman.

His Worship bound over the defendant in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 100, to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six months.

REFRACTORY CHINAMEN.—Three Chinamen were charged with disorderly behaviour, contrary to section 22, Act 13 of 1860.

A gatekeeper in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Waree Bunder stated, that on Monday evening the gate was shut as a train was coming. The prisoners forced their way through. The complainant called in a policeman, who seized the prisoners.

The prisoners stated in defence that they went through because others went.

His Worship adjudged the prisoners guilty and fined each of them in the sum of Rs. 10.

SPORTING.

MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club are reminded that the Special Meeting will take place in the Pendalls on the Esplanade at 4 P. M. this day.

(Signed) J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 16th January 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAZAGON RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The doings and sayings in connection with the Mazagon Reclamation Company, from the day of its inauguration till now, will doubtless fill a very curious page in the history of Bombay; and what with the constant changes of managers, secretaries, &c., the Company has hitherto looked very much like a flower in the hands of a monkey. The accession of Messrs. Forbes and Company as Secretaries and Treasurers was therefore justly hailed as the harbinger of a new and better state of things, and could I but relate all that they have done during the short period of their tenure to retrieve the lost position of the Company, you would find they have not belied the sanguine expectations which, from their high character, the public were led to entertain. Probably, enough has already oozed out for shareholders to congratulate themselves on the bright future which, under the management of Forbes and Company, awaits them. It is with some surprize, therefore, one reads in the advertisement just published, that among the business to be transacted at the meeting to be held on the 25th instant, the appointment of new Secretaries and Treasurers is to be considered. What can this really mean, Mr. Editor? For the life of me I don't understand it; my own impression was that the appointment of Messrs. Forbes and Company was to have been confirmed. But it is just possible that, designing and interested parties may wish to see it transferred to some pet firm. But have the shareholders taken leave of their senses? With the experience of the past fresh in their memories, with the beautiful management of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers, and Company staring them in the face, can the shareholders in sober earnestness think of removing the affairs of the Company from the hands of the only true banking firm in Bombay, such as Messrs. Forbes and Company is, and cast them at the mercy of one of the gambling firms such as all or almost all others are? Let it not be supposed that I write in the interests of Forbes and Company. Far from it. The high character of the firm as the only real financiers, and the incalculable good they have already done to the Company, will speak for themselves—I only speak for myself and for my fellow-shareholders. My voice may be weak, but I have a right to raise it, if it is only to avert a catastrophe which must prove fatal to the interests of the Company. Really, Mr. Editor, the present attempt to transfer the secretaryship of the Company to some other firm, than that of Forbes and Company, confirms me in the old belief that the Company has hitherto been managed solely for the benefit of managers, engineers, solicitors, &c. In illustration of the above, I have only to cite the absurdity of present arrangements. Now every one knows that literally no work is being done on the Company's property, indeed not a yard of ground is being reclaimed, and yet they must needs have a Chief Engineer on 1,600 Rupees a month, with a subordinate establishment which costs the Company in the aggregate Rupees 2,500 a month, for no other purpose than to superintend the building of a dry rubble wall which any maistry in the country can draw his own plans of. Really, Mr. Editor, this is intolerable, our pockets cannot stand it. I throw this hint, and I have no doubt that, if things are managed in the spirit Messrs. Forbes and Company are doing at present, it will be taken up and acted upon.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 15th January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 13TH JANUARY.

TO-MORROW Major General Tapp is expected to arrive from Ahmedabad for the purpose of inspecting the unfortunate 26th Regiment, which has been undergoing very heavy doses of drill during the past week or so in consequence, and, to my unprofessional eye, appears to be thoroughly well up in its work. Yesterday evening there was a grand parade, and if smoke and noise are any criteria, the imaginary enemy must have got a terrible whopping. Ball practice has also been carried on with much vigour, though I believe without much *striking* result. The gaspipe with which native troops are armed is not remarkable for accuracy of fire, and it is, moreover, difficult to instil into the native mind that the object of shooting is to hit. The loudness of report is usually considered to be the best test of a weapon, according to the view of our dusky army, and this fact is entirely overlooked by those who argue both for and against the supply of better weapons to the N. I. It is a characteristic peculiarity that shooting is utterly uncongenial to the native disposition, though almost a passion with most Englishmen. Some few *shikaris* have perhaps imbibed a little of the taste from their white employers, but a native rarely if ever attempts to strike a bird on the wing. *La chasse* is by no means unpopular; many princes and others are greatly attached to it, but they gratify their desires by hunting with the cheetah, hawking, or charging families of pig with a troop of sowars, the sportsman looking calmly on from an elephant's back. It is the same thing with their dancing, the great people must get some one to do it for them, and don't see the least amusement in the operation. If His Highness would like to see how snipe and duck or black buck are shot by the English sportsman, I think I know a couple of gentlemen who would be very happy to accompany him to the preserved places and show him. I do not mean these remarks on the vicarious nature of the amusements of the country to apply to the Guicowar, however, for he is a more active man than most, and actually drives the cheetah cart himself when out hunting. He also wrestles vigorously, and got a little hurt the other day from a throw. He must have been a bold man who floored him.

Those of your readers who have never seen the city of Baroda will be surprised to learn how large it is. I took the trouble to make enquiry the other day, and the Minister told me that they had taken an exact census of the population, but that there were a lakh of houses, when they were counted a few years ago, and that they reckoned an average of three persons to a house, which would make 300,000 inhabitants. The allowance of three to a house seems at first but small, when the peculiar constitution of native families is considered; but many houses are merely shops and stores, while a great number are scarce habitable, and I have no doubt that the Minister had good grounds for fixing this average.

The Nerbudda survey has actually commenced, and the Company which has undertaken the Water Works may be congratulated on the prospect of making a good profit on their outlay and trouble, if they carry the thing through with skill and energy. The Oil Company, whose works are at Godra, is beginning also I am told to show signs of life, after lying dormant for some time.

The survey for the line to Neemuch and on to Delhi is likewise being carried on by that energetic engineer, Mr. Foy, whose labours in the cause of locomotion are so well known. All Guzerat seems to be in a state of excitement and spasmodic diligence. The great difficulty with regard to the extension of the B. B. & C. I. line, is the doubt whether the branch to Neemuch ought to turn off at Wassud, north of the Mhye, or at Baroda. The latter route is far the best, as regards convenience of traffic, shortness of distance, and engineering facilities, but it passes through the Guicowar's territory for eighteen miles: it was originally stated, for thirty miles; but this is now found to be a mistake. His Highness is quite willing that the line should pass through his country, and will gladly give the land for it: it is therefore difficult

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to see the objection there can be; besides as the *Bombay Saturday Review* says, all India must some day be homogeneous, and it is absurd to make a line in a bad location now, for reasons affecting independent States.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY —COMMITTAL OF THE CAPTAIN.

We, *The Englishman* (January 9) are given to understand that Captain Taylor of the steamer *Calcutta*, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued on Monday last, surrendered himself yesterday, and was enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,000 on his personal recognizances, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each, to appear at the Police Court from day to day.

The *Pioneer* of Jan. 11th has the following:—At the last moment, before closing our paper, we received a telegram from Calcutta, dated yesterday, stating that Captain Taylor, who commanded the steam ferry on the night of the fatal accident, had been committed for trial for culpable homicide amounting to murder. The unfortunate man is thus himself placed in a position of great peril. It is an intelligible and instinctive leaning on the part of the public, to mark out, on an occasion of this kind, some possible object upon which to appease the general feeling of horror and indignation; and if Captain Taylor should be hereafter *proved* as culpable as he is now almost universally thought to be, we are bound to hope he may be visited with condign punishment. Our wish is still tempered by the reflection that, with the tribunal before which his fate will be ultimately decided, reason and not passion will be the guide.

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the operations connected with the raising of the two sunk steamers:—The operations connected with the raising of the two steam ferries, *Calcutta* and *Howrah*, have been conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Behrend, Deputy Harbour Master. On Wednesday morning (2nd Jan.) last, operations were commenced on the *Howrah*. Anchor boats and chains were sent up from the Government Dockyard, and one chain was placed under her on that evening. On the following day, the 3rd, ten more chains were put under, and on Friday (4th) morning the buoys were attached, and hove down at low water by the anchor boats. On the flood tide making on Saturday (5th), the vessel was slightly lifted out of her bed and slewed with her head towards Howrah. The following ebb tide, at low water, the buoys were hove down again, and on Sunday (6th) morning's flood tide she was floated into shoaler water with her head down river. On the same day's noon tide she was floated into within 40 fathoms of high water mark opposite Mr. Mitchell's shipwright yard, after which the buoys were retightened and two anchors laid out, one with 120 fathoms, and the other with 60 fathoms of cable, and they then floated into her present position. As the *Calcutta* was gradually settling down in the sands, it was deemed prudent to lose no time in adopting means to float her, and as the *Howrah* was in comparative safety, some of the anchor boats were detached from her and sent to the assistance of the *Calcutta*. Operations were commenced on the *Calcutta* on Sunday (6th), when two 2½ inch chains were put under her that evening. On the following day eight more chains were put under, and a cradle chain will be put round her, it is expected, in the course of to-day, to which the under chains will be attached, and hove down under her bottom close to the sands, to which the buoys will be hove down by smaller chains at low water. There is every possibility of the vessel being raised by these means, but the springs are now past, and if the attempt is not successful in the neaps, it is almost certain to be so in the next springs. The *Calcutta* slightly moved out of her bed on Sunday evening and turned with her head towards Howrah, when an anchor with 120 fathoms of cable was laid out on the Howrah side, for the purpose of slewing her head down river. All the work has as yet progressed rapidly and favourably, and great credit is due to the Marine Department in giving such rapid assistance. During the time that all the anchor boats were engaged on the *Howrah*, strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Gower, of the railway, assisted by a number of drivers, (and in which he was perfectly successful) to pass a small chain under the *Calcutta*, by which means the large chain was put under, and a great deal of time was saved.

THE BANKS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(*From the Times. Dec. 7.*)

In an article, "*La Banque de France et la Banque d'Angleterre*," printed in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Victor Bonnet criticises the English Act of 1844, which has been recently defended by M. Wolowski. He affirms that the Act has been utterly powerless in preventing the financial crisis of May last, and that when the crisis came it failed to mitigate its effects. He observes,—

"Quite the contrary; from the moment that the famous reserve was becoming exhausted, the crisis at once became a panic, which could only be met by the suspension, for the third time, of the Act of 1844. Is it not strange that an Act passed expressly to prevent a crisis—to diminish, at least, its gravity—cannot be maintained at the very moment the calamity occurs, and that it has always to be suspended under pain of the most frightful disasters? It is of no use saying that the convertibility of banknotes being perfectly secured by the Act of 1844 is a complication the less in financial embarrassments. This consideration has no weight. We have no such Act in France, and we do not find that in the most critical moments, in 1847, 1857, and again in 1864, the reimbursement of notes to bearer issued by our principal financial establishment was for an instant a matter of doubt. I do not speak of 1848, when, for reasons known to every one, and which nothing to do with financial systems, the Bank of France had to suspend temporarily its payments. It would have been obliged to do so even with the Act of 1844. Neither has there ever been in France an abuse paper circulation which could have occasioned a drain of the precious metals and create obstacles to the re-establishment of the exchanges when the exchange was against us. The Bank of France, by the simple fact of the gradation of its rate of discount, has been enabled to fulfil all its duties, and as it has never been imprisoned in an Act imposing upon it rigorous obligations, it has been enabled to do so with moderation, and to diminish the effects of a crisis; whereas the suspension of the Act of 1844 in moments of difficulty resembles the *Caveant Consules* of the Romans. It warns us that the country is in danger, and the warning that credit no longer reposes on a solid basis aggravates the evil. I ask, then, what is the use of the Act, since it is powerless to prevent a crisis, and when a crisis comes it aggravates it. I defy any one to point out a single service rendered by this Act which could not be rendered by our own bank system; whereas one could cite numerous disasters which it has occasioned, but which have been avoided with us."

On the objections made to the monopoly enjoyed by the Bank of France, M. Bonnet observes:—

"If we are now told that the unity of the note to bearer represents a monopoly, and that one should be for liberty in all things, I reply that metaphysical ideas are out of place when the question is one of material interests. Let any one show that the liberty of issue is better than unity, that it protects us from crises, that it makes money cheaper, and he will be listened to in his arguments against monopoly. But if this be not done, and if it be the contrary, which results from the liberty of issue—that is to say, embarrassments more numerous and money dearer—then the word 'liberty' has no longer any bearing as an argument on the question. The monopoly of the issue of notes to bearer is of the nature of those things which the State keeps to itself. So long as the State will not give up to free competition the right to coin money; so long as it will not allow the postal and telegraphic services to be carried on by any one who pleases; so long as it keeps to itself exclusively the manufacture of gunpowder, &c., no one can pretend that the monopoly of the issue of notes is an encroachment on the liberty of industry. The monopoly of the issue of notes—in other words, the coining of money under a different form from that of gold and silver—is a public service like those which I have enumerated; and it belongs only to the State to perform it, because it is the State only that inspires the confidence necessary to it."

LORD DUFFERIN ON IRELAND.

(*From the Spectator, December 15.*)

Lord Dufferin writes with the clear, calm, impartial manner of a true statesman. Nothing can be clearer and abler than his statement of the argument in favour of Irish emigration as one true economical remedy for Irish distress. We have no doubt that he is equally right in saying that evictions under the present land laws have really had nothing of any moment to do with the tide of emigration. He is obviously quite right in supposing that such emigration has been in one way beneficial, inasmuch as a far smaller number of persons are now dependent on the productive powers of a not very rich and, in relation at least to the present system of agriculture, over-populated soil. But there is one view of Lord Dufferin's argument which seems to us of great importance, and which he has kept entirely out of sight. Admitting to the full all he says of the rise of agricultural wages in Ireland from between 2s. 6d. and 5s. a week in 1844 to between 10s. and 14s. in 1866, the consequent advance in general prosperity, and the diminished competition of the tenant-farmers for land, which has lowered rents even while wages were rising, the question which he is bound to ask himself as a politician still remains,—Where is the political result of all this economical relief? Surely, if we had struck the right track which is to lead Ireland into a condition of content and loyalty, we should be beginning to see the result when we have diminished the population by at least 30 per cent. Lord Dufferin tells us that in 1846 five Irishmen were employed in agriculture upon an area of soil which only required two persons in Great Britain, and that now, in 1866, eight persons are employed in Ireland for work which on the best Scotch and English farms only employs five. Very well, then, here we have a great improvement. In 1846 the amount of labour expended on the soil was superfluous to the amount of 150 per cent. Now the amount of labour so expended is superfluous only to the amount of 60 per cent. May we not, then, argue that as 150 is to 60, so should be the disloyalty and popular discontent of the period of 1846 to the disloyalty and popular discontent of the period of 1866? But is this the case? If we have got rid of nearly two-thirds of the secret burdens which oppressed the nation, though it did not itself know what those burdens were, we ought to see some tangible result in disinclination to join in popular plots for redeeming Ireland out of the hand of the enemy. The man who has 12s a week should be far less disposed to secret drill than the man who had only five. The tenant-farmer, who can, as Lord Dufferin says almost dictate terms to his landlord, instead of having to offer everything in the fever of competition, ought to be far more loyal to the State than the man who had just secured his tenancy by the promise of a ruinous rack-rent. And so it doubtless would be, if the economical causes at work in Ireland were (as that clear-headed school of politicians who delight in economical explanations, because they are so intelligible and so certain, contend that they are), the only ones of any moment affecting the happiness and energy of the people. But as a matter of fact there is probably more wide-spread disloyalty and disaffection in Ireland now than there was even in 1848. Unless the fears of the propertied classes in Ireland be grossly exaggerated and the anxiety of the Government be excessive, it is certain that since the agitation for Catholic Emancipation there has not been, so much serious mischief brewing there as there is now. We are told—with so much energy and consistency that we have at length come to believe—that the peasantry of three-fourths of Ireland are disaffected almost to a man, and that the larger part by far of the smaller tenant-farmers harbour no good feeling towards the Government. If this is the only result of diminishing the superfluous labour by nearly two-thirds, how can we hope that by sending away the remaining third we shall extirpate the discontent which has not as yet been visibly diminished? If you work an economical remedy earnestly and successfully for twenty years,—successfully, that is, so far as getting out of it all that economically you can hope to get out of it,—and yet produce a moral or political result that is simply *nil*, can any inference be surer than that though, in applying this remedy or letting it work you may be doing quite right, you are not radically touching the malady you want to cure? Suppose a physician had ascribed in his own mind a certain brain desease to want of proper nourishment, and had applied the appropriate remedy with such effect that the patient was growing fatter every week, and was visibly approaching the time when he would have as much flesh on his bones as he could conveniently and with full regard to health, carry about him,—and that in spite of this success the cerebral irritation not only did not diminish, but even seemed, if anything, to increase,—would a really able physician hold to his theory, and say that he was right in ascribing the cerebral excitement to insufficient nourishment. Would he not rather admit that the disease was deeper-seated than he had supposed, and that though it might be perfectly right to go on with the treatment until the patient was as stout as health required, yet that this was clearly insufficient for the main root of the malady, and that any hope of a cure, if there was one, must lie in some other direction?

Such seems to us, we confess, the legitimate inference from Lord Dufferin's admirably stated argument. You have done all you can for the economical prosperity of Ireland, at least according to our notions of economical prosperity, and still the millions remain sullen and morose. If they have 12s. a week where they had 5s., they devote a great portion of the difference to buying arms and organizing secret societies. Have we, then, got hold of the true mode of making the Irish into conservatives. Can they be cured by a method which augments their savings only to increase their power—without diminishing their desire—to invest deeply in revolutionary plots? The dog which saved half its dinner for a week in order to accumulate a capital out of which to pay other dogs for assistance in revenging itself upon its enemy, was clearly getting richer, and yet certainly not influenced by the 'magic of property' to become a good citizen of the canine State. Yet that is precisely the sense in which we are making the Irish richer. They get richer under our treatment, but devote their surplus to hazardous and hopeless conspiracies for civil war. Surely we could have no better evidence that we have not yet touched the true spring of Irish civilization? Surely this is absolute proof that while we are making the Irish rich in our own way instead of theirs, we are only subscribing to the fund for overthrowing our own power, instead of making them loyal by the 'magic of property.' The argument, too, from the superfluity of agricultural population, is really only applicable to the system of the *grands culture* which alone Lord Dufferin had in his mind, and which of course could alone furnish a standard of comparison between Great Britain and Ireland. If Lord Dufferin had turned to Belgium instead of Ireland, he would have discovered a very different result. There you have a population only 20 per cent. less than that of Ireland living on an area of one-third of its extent. Indeed, if we deduct the population of the towns, we shall find that very nearly the same number of agricultural labourers now employed in Ireland are employed in Belgium in tilling an area of one-third the magnitude, and though so employed are content and loyal. Belgium has by the latest returns a population of 4,782,000 to an area of only 11,267 square miles, while the area of Ireland in square miles is 32,000, and its population only 5,764,000. The population of the *great* towns of Belgium is not 800,000, and throwing in a large allowance for the small towns, we may take the *rural* population of Belgium as at least 3,000,000, which must mean a population of adult agricultural labourers of the male sex of at *least* 600,000, only 25 per cent. less than the number assigned by Lord Dufferin to Ireland, with an area of treble the extent.

But then, of course, in Belgium the system of *petite culture* prevails, as distinct from ours of *grands culture*. And if you tried, on the economical principles approved in England, to transfer Belgian agriculture from the former system to the latter,—which latter is doubtless the more profitable, though not so productive,—you would have a revolution in Belgium. In Ireland, of course, the peasant proprietary system has never really been tried at all. That which was tried, the cottier system, is at the opposite political extreme,—the worst, as the peasant proprietary system is the best known, system for attaching to the land a large and not very enterprising or commercially disposed population. Lord Dufferin's assumption that you can only improve the condition of things by diminishing the population till, *on the present system*, it is just adequate to the cultivation of the land, assumes that there is no other system on which it would be possible to task all the exertions of even the present population, and yet get out of the land a fairly remunerative return. If the gross produce were increased, and the content of the peasantry ensured, what matter if the net produce were diminished? Surely we are not so narrow-minded that we will insist on every people, whatever its genius, working on the rule of getting the largest net returns for their labour? Surely we are not going to become missionaries of the principle that every man who gets only 3 per cent. for his capital where he could get 5 per cent., even though the gross produce of his investment is greater, is an ass, and ought to be forced to adopt our system. The man who insisted that his *vis-à-vis* at the eating-house should eat mustard to his beef-steak, would be a child in bigotry to the nation that would not tolerate the stupidity of any race in working harder for a smaller net return. Though Lord Dufferin's argument is complete in itself, it does not show us that his favourite remedy is a broad *political* remedy for Ireland,—nay, it rather helps to show the contrary. We sincerely believe that the one hopeful remedy which has as yet been left untried in Ireland, but which has in other countries,—in Belgium, Bengal, and many others,—yielded magnificent political results,—is the system of the 'magic of property, which in Ireland would no doubt, lead to an agricultural system very different from that most popular in England, and very likely to one that would enrich the people less quickly and effectually, other things being equal, than our own plan. But that is not the point at issue. If the smaller profits when associated with full security of tenure give the population an absorbing tie to the country, when the plan of higher wages and large properties only puts the love and power of rebellion into the hearts and pockets of the labourers, what statesman would not prefer the former system to the latter? We are so overridden by economical ideas that we cannot see that economy is but a department of politics, and that as different political systems suit different nations, though only one can be the absolute best,—the system suited to the highest average of national character,—so different system of economy suit different nations, though there, too, there may be one that is the absolute best,—the best suited to the longest foresight, and the most sagacious spirit of commercial enterprise.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A STATEMENT OF THE POSITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY,

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(*Continued from our yesterday's issue.*)

Reverting for a moment to the period the Contract was granted, the agitation prevailing at the time led to the

Appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the Contract Packet Service by the Government.

In March, 1853, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the Treasury Board "that the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the great and annually increasing amount of the estimates for Packet Services over sea, and to the large proportion which that item bore to the general civil expenditure of the country."

A Committee of Inquiry was thereupon appointed by the Treasury consisting of—

Lord Canning, *Postmaster-General*;
Sir Stafford W. Northcote, *of the Treasury*;
The Hon. W. Cowper, *of the Admiralty*; and
Mr. W. M. Bromley, *Secretary to the Board of Audit*.

The Committee made their report in July of the same year, and it furnishes a complete history of all the seventeen Postal Contracts then existing; it also had the very desirable and important effect of eliciting the net amounts of postage earned on the several Lines, with the following result as regards the three great Companies. At that time:—

	per ann.	per ann.
The West India Company received	£270,000,	earning £59,540
The Cunard Company received	£188,910,	earning £125,388
The Peninsular and Oriental Company received	£199,600,	earning £152,534

After stating that three-fourths of the whole annual subsidy granted by the Government for the Packet Service were paid to three great Companies, and specifying the Lines worked by each, the Committee reported that "the value of the services thus rendered to the State cannot, we think, be measured by a mere reference to the amount of the Postal Revenue, or even by the commercial advantages accruing from it. It is undoubtedly startling, at first sight, to perceive that the immediate pecuniary result of the Packet System is a loss to the Revenue of about £325,000 a year; but, although this circumstance shows the necessity for a careful revision of the service, and although we believe that much may be done to make that service self-supporting, we do not consider that the money thus expended is to be regarded, even from a fiscal point of view, as a national loss."

The following passage of the report is also remarkable in connection with the events that took place very shortly afterwards, and which more than verified the predictions of the Committee:—

"An erroneous impression appears to have prevailed among the public as to the efficiency of our Postal Steamers for direct purposes of warfare. We do not believe that those who are charged with the direction of the military affairs of the country have ever regarded them as likely to be of any great service in an engagement; but their advantages as an auxiliary force will be very considerable. They will be available in the event of the breaking out of hostilities, for the rapid conveyance of despatches, of specie, and, to a certain extent, of troops and stores. Their speed will be such as probably to secure them from the risk of capture, and will render them highly valuable for procuring intelligence of hostile movements. They may also be expected to furnish the Queen's ships with men trained to steam navigation, and possessing an amount of local knowledge which cannot fail to be valuable in several ways."

This passage from the Report will be referred to under the head of "Transport Services."

The Bombay Service.

It will have been observed that hitherto no mention has been made of the Postal Service with Bombay, the reason being that the first Contract entered into in connection with that Presidency was dated one year later than that with Calcutta and China. It was taken under the following circumstances.

The Parliamentary Committee of 1851 had reported that this service—in point of economy, the comfort of the passengers, and the requirements of trade—would be performed to greater advantage by a private company than by the vessels of the India navy. The East India Company had, however, from the earliest period at which attention was drawn to the costly and inefficient character of the service, shown the greatest unwillingness to give it up, and it was not until the Bombay Mail was lost in a native sailing craft in which it had been shipped at Aden, there being no steamer to convey it from that place to Bombay, that they gave up the point.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company were then applied to, and they agreed to undertake the service between Bombay and Aden at the same rate per mile they received for the general Contract, viz., 6s 2d, making £24,700 per annum and effecting a saving of not less than £80,000 per annum as compared with the expense incurred by the performance of it by the vessels of the East India Company.

This is proved by a return made to the order of the House of Commons (No. 746), showing that the cost of transmitting the India Mails between Bombay and Suez, through the agency of the East India Company, by steam-vessels averaging somewhat under 250-horse power each, amounted to £105,000 annually (equal to 30s per mile), of which £50,000 was paid by an annual vote of Parliament out of the revenue of the United Kingdom, and the remainder out of the revenue of India.

The Bombay Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company was made in July, 1854, and the Line was worked at first in conjunction with that to Calcutta, the mails, &c., being transferred at Aden.

The occurrence of the mutiny in India naturally created an anxiety in all quarters that every means should be availed of tending to increase the Postal Communication with that country. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had previously pointed out a plan which, by an extension and modification of existing services, would secure the most important advantage of a weekly instead of a fortnightly communication with India at a trifling expense.

In November, 1857, the plan was carried into effect; the Line between Bombay and Aden (under the Contract of 1854) was extended to Suez, and in connection with it a fortnightly Line was opened between Marseilles and Alexandria; the arrivals and departures of the Bombay Mails were at the same time made to alternate with those of the Calcutta Line, instead of being coincident with them, as was previously the case, and thus a weekly communication with India was established.

The total extra service undertaken by the Company under this arrangement amounted to 133,728 miles per annum, and they agreed to accept for it £16,000 a year, being at the rate of 2s. 5d. per mile.

It was at the same time considered desirable by Her Majesty's Government to extend the voyages of the Marseilles Packets, running with the Calcutta and China Mails from Malta to Alexandria, and the Company undertook this additional service for £5,000 per annum, or 2s. 6d. per mile.

The abandonment of the Peninsular Line in 1852 also brought about certain modifications and improvements of the Mediterranean part of the Bombay service, and from that time to the present a complete and independent fortnightly service to and from Bombay has been kept up in alternation with that to Calcutta and China. This complete Bombay service sprang from the Contract of 1854, for the Line between Bombay and Aden which, it has been seen, was taken at a mileage of 6s 2d. It has, however, been frequently assumed, and we even stated before the Parliamentary Committee of 1866, that the through Line to England was paid for at the same rate; this is completely erroneous; for the extensions were taken at such low rates, and the modifications referred to so much reduced the average, that the amount paid for the Line between this country and Bombay is at the rate of 2s 7d per mile only.

As a matter of convenience it has sometimes been the practice in public documents to treat the whole India services embraced in the Contracts of 1853 and 1854 as one, and to represent them as paid for at the rate of 4s 2d per mile. This is correct as far as the calculation goes, but the fortnightly service with Calcutta and China, and the fortnightly service with Bombay, are not the less separate services under distinct contracts, the former now costing 5s 5d per mile, and the latter only 2s 7d per mile, as stated above.

In April, 1862, with the object of establishing a weekly service with Bombay, advertisements were published by the Secretary to the Post Office, inviting tenders to be sent in on the 15th October, for a fortnightly Line of steamers between Bombay and Aden, in connection with the Company's Line between Calcutta and Suez; and the Directors, having in view the novel and onerous character of some of the clauses which formed part of the conditions, and the fact that a fortnightly communication direct with Bombay was amply sufficient for the then existing passenger and goods traffic with that port by way of Suez, submitted a tender based on those considerations.

On the 23rd December, 1862, they were informed, by letter from the Postmaster-General, that the Government "were not prepared to take "any further steps at the present time in this matter."

A correspondence between the Postmaster-General and the Company took place more recently on the subject of despatching the Mails, not only to Bombay, but to all parts of the East, on a fixed day of the week, a measure which would involve the annual performance of thirteen instead of twelve voyages each way, on all the Company's Lines, and an increase in the total distance run of 103,004 miles. The Directors, although doubtful whether the revenue from passage money and freight would increase in proportion to the extra work to be performed, stated they would be willing to undertake it as an experiment at the existing mileage rate, namely, for £35,024 per annum, reserving to themselves the right of claiming the restoration of the existing system. Nothing, however, was done at the time to carry out this plan.

The Postal Service with Australia.

The Directors do not propose to enter into a complete history of the attempts, the failures, and the changes connected with Steam Navigation to Australia, but this Line now forms so important a branch of the Company's operations that it demands a separate description, and a brief narrative of the events which preceded the establishment of the Service on its present footing.

The Directors first took the matter up in 1847, when they addressed a letter to the Treasury, stating that "whenever Her Majesty's Government might determine to establish a steam communication with Australia, *via* Singapore, they would be prepared to tender for the same."

Shortly afterwards a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the promoters for a new concern called the India and Australia Company, and the parties succeeded in persuading the Government of the day to address a letter to the P. and O. Company, through the Board of Trade, calling upon it for assistance in furthering the objects of the new association. The Directors replied that they could not commit themselves to arrangements with a Company not yet formed. The promoters failed in procuring shareholders and capital, and at the very time the official pressure referred to was put upon the P. and O. Company, the promoters were offering their Charter for sale to the Directors, making £10,000 the price of the abandonment of their intended operations.

The were informed by the Board that as their Charter conferred no powers the P. and O. Company did not already possess, the offer of its sale of could not be entertained. The affairs of the India and Australia Company were susequently wound up in the Court-Bankruptcy.

In October, 1848, the Admiralty issued advertisements inviting tenders for a monthly steam communication between Singapore and Sydney, via Torres Straits, and as, upon the best information then procurable, the estimated expenses exceeded the estimated receipts by £60,000 per annum, the Directors proposed to establish and maintain the service for that sum, with the proviso that the earnings of the vessels should be subject to Government inspection, and that if they exceeded the estimated amount, that excess should go for the benefit of the public, and be deducted from the amount of payment for the service.

This proposal, which must be regarded as a fair and liberal offer on the part of the Company, was not accepted.

In 1849 the Government again invited tenders for a "monthly mail communication with Australia," in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's existing line of packets calling at Singapore, and in January, 1850, the Directors sent in proposals for the same, coupling with them plans for the conveyance of the Bombay mails between that place and England, and for the general improvement and extension of the postal service with the East.

The East India Company could not, however, as before stated, be prevailed upon to give up the costly Line between Bombay and Suez; the Company, consequently, struck out of their plan the suggested alterations of the Bombay service, and intimated to Her Majesty's Government their willingness to establish the desired communication with Australia, in connexion with a Line of Steam vessels to ply between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, to be arranged so as to afford a postal communication twice a month between Europe and China, and a direct Steam communication between Bengal, the Straits Settlements, China, and Australia.

The Company offered to undertake the specified services at a mileage rate of 6s 3d, being exactly in proportion to the sum which they required for executing the whole of the Lines embraced in their original plan.

This further movement on the part of the Company, with the view of providing Australia with the long deferred and much desired Steam communication, was not responded to by Her Majesty's Government.

The Directors then made an offer on the basis of receiving the amount of the postage on the letters which might be conveyed on the Line at the then existing rates of postage, but this was declined, and the whole question of steam communication with India, China, and Australia was referred to the Parliamentary Committee of 1851.

Pursuant to the report of that Committee, the tenders for the new India and China Services comprised a Line once every two months between Singapore and Australia, by the western route to Sydney, calling at King George's Sound, Adelaide and Melbourne.

This Line formed part of the contract executed with the Company on the 1st January, 1853, and already described.

The sudden outbreak of the Russian War, and the urgent requirements of the Government for the means of conveying troops and meterial to the Black Sea and the Baltic, caused it to avail itself of the powers it possessed under the Mail Contracts, and to impress a large number of the Company's Steamers into the Transport Service. Among these were the "Simla," "Alma," "Nubia," "Colombo," and "Ripon," the four first of which the Company had built and fitted expressly for the performance of the Postal Contract of 1853, and at one time no less than eleven of their steamers, measuring in the aggregate 18,000 tons, were engaged in the war service.

These circumstances compelled the Company, towards the end of 1854, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to discontinue the branch Line to Australia, and the proportion of the subsidy of £199,600 per annum, applicable to the Line between Singapore and Sydney, namely, £17,475 2s, was from that time deducted.

The year 1855 was spent in the discussion of plans for the re-establishment and improvement of the communication with the Australian colonies, making Point de Galle the port of junction with the India and China Lines, the Company having ascertained, by practical experience, that the Singapore route was both inconvenient and unremunerative.

The change of route was regarded with favour by the Government, and the Directors submitted an offer to enter into a Contract for the monthly conveyance of the Mails between Ceylon and Sydney by Steamers of an average speed of 10 knots an hour, touching at King George's Sound and Melbourne, at an annual subsidy of £84,000 per annum, and they stated that they were willing to submit for inspection the estimates of cost and returns upon which this tender was based.

Her Majesty's Government did not avail of this offer, but in February, 1855, issued another advertisement, inviting tenders for the monthly conveyance of Mails between England and Australia, without specifying any particular route.

A Treasury Minute on the subject, which was published at the time, stated that the Government did not intend to commence this Service until they had received from the different Colonies of Australia a "duly authorised legislative acquiescence in a certain arrangement for bearing a proportion of the cost of the Service."

The Directors in consequence represented to the Government, when the time came for sending in the tenders, that it would be inconsistent with their duty to the Proprietors of the Company, to bind themselves by any tender for a Contract, the execution of which must necessarily to postponed to a distant period.

Liberal grants of money having at length been voted by the Legislative Assemblies of the several Australian Colonies towards the maintenance of a Postal Communication with the mother country, advertisements were issued by the Admiralty in May, 1856, inviting tenders for "a Monthly Direct and Independent Steam Service between Suez and Australia."

The Conditions of tender contained many clauses of a novel character, and the duration of the Contract was fixed at a much shorter period than usual, namely, five years.

The Ships to be employed were to be full power screw steam vessels of not less than 2,200 tons each; the tenders were to specify the maximum number of days to be consumed on the passage, both outward and homeward; but in substitution of the usual clause, stipulating that the Steamers should undergo a test of speed previous to their acceptance for the Service, the following was inserted, the words in *italics* indicating the new condition:—

"A Penalty of £100 to be incurred when the Contractors fail in providing a vessel, in accordance with their agreement, ready to put to sea at the appointed hour; and also the sum of £100 for every successive day which shall elapse until such steam vessel shall actually proceed to sea; *and also (from whatever cause arising) £50 for the first day, and a sum increasing by £50 per day for every succeeding day, that is to say, £50 for the first day, £100 for the second day, £150 for the third day, and so on, increasing by £50 for every day for any time consumed on the voyage beyond the maximum number of days allowed; but so that the full amount of such Penalties on any one voyage shall never exceed the proportion of the subsidy applicable to such voyage, and which Penalties shall in no case whatever be relinquished.*"

Four tenders were sent in, namely, by—

Mr. Laming,
Mr. Macqueen,
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
The European and Australian Steam Navigation Company,

But in a Treasury Minute, dated 24th June, 1856, my Lords stated that, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, they had no hesitation in rejecting the two first; the choice lay, therefore, between that of the European and Australian (then called the European and Columbian) Steam Navigation Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

The praties representing the former offered to undertake the Service between Suez and Sydney for the sum of £185,000 per annum, stating that should the tender be accepted, it was their intention to lay on an independent Line of Steamers between England and Alexandria. The maximum number of days between Suez and Melbourne to be 39 days outwards and 35 days inwards.

Six Steamers were named for the performance of the whole Service, three of which were to be built, the other three being represented as engaged in the English and French Transport Service; and the Line was to be opened from Australia in January, and from England in March, 1857.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company tendered in like manner for the Service between Suez and Sydney for the sum of £140,000, but they "declined to be held responsible in penalties for failure as to the length of a voyage, or for other failures, *arising from causes beyond their control*;" they also "declined to accept the premium of £30 per day (named in the conditions) for effecting the voyage in less time than the maximum number of days proposed to be fixed, submitting that such penalties and premiums were unnecessary, inasmuch as the vessels they offered had already been surveyed and tested for an average speed of 10 knots an hour at sea."

In the same Minute the Lords Commissioners stated their reasons for declining the tender of the P. and O. Co., and accepting that of the European and Australian Company.

The acceptance of the tender which was highest, by no less than £45,000 per annum, naturally created great surprise. The fairness and accuracy of the Treasury Minute was much canvassed, inasmuch as the P. and O. Company had only objected to those penalties which applied to failure from causes beyond their control, and because the only ships named by the competing Company were, like those of the P. and O. Company, engaged at the time in the Transport Service. The ability of the successful competitors to carry out what they had undertaken was also questioned by those who had a practical knowledge of the difficulties and costly nature of the service. It would serve no good purpose, however, to reproduce the statements and counter-statements made at the time, but as a chronicle of facts, this record would be imperfect if allusion were omitted to the circumstance, that on receiving a notification of the acceptance of their tender, the parties who had made it, offered the Peninsular and Oriental Company to relinquish the execution of it, provided the Company would purchase the two steamers, the "European" and "Columbian," of which they were then owners, and which formed the basis of their tender.

Your Directors declined this offer, and the Contract was entered into by the European and Australian Company, and was dated 14th October, 1856. The Line was opened in February, 1857, by the "Etna" from Southampton, and in March by the "Simla" from Sydney, both chartered vessels, the latter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, from whom the Contractors also received much assistance in supplies of coal, the use of agencies, and in other ways, at the commencement of their operations.

A return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th August, 1857, for the names, tonnage and horse-power of all vessels employed under this Contract showed, that in December of that year, out of the seven vessels so employed, five were charactered, the exceptions being the "European" and "Columbian," the two ships originally offered for sale to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as stated above.

Previous to this, however, the Contractors had entered into a working agreement with another Company—"The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company"—and the Service was for a time conducted by a Joint Committee of the Directors of the two Companies; a "Basis" upon which it was proposed that the two Companies should amalgamate, under the title of the "Royal Mail Australian and Indian Steam Packet Company," was also put in circulation, and preliminary measures were taken for obtaining an Act of Parliament for "Making better provision for the due and punctual performance of Contracts with Her Majesty's Government by the 'Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,' 'and the European and Australin Royal Mail Company, Limited,' respectively, for the conveyance of Mails from Great Britain to the West Indies and the Brazils, and Australia and elsewhere, and in order thereto for amalgamating those Companies, and for other purposes."

The amalgamation of the two Companies was not, however, carried out, and, notwithstanding the support of the Royal Mail and Cunard Companies, the Directors of the European and Australian Company (which was formed under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act) placed themselves and the Shareholders, in the early part of 1858, under the protection of that Act for the liquidation of their affairs.

In a speech on the operation of the Act, delivered in the House of Lords, on the 24th March, 1859, Lord Overstone made a statement with reference to the failure of that Company, which will be found in the Appendix, p. iii.

From February, 1858, to February, 1859, the Australian Mail Service was carried on by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company singly, under an arrangement with the Government, that in addition to the full subsidy of £185,000 per annum, the Government should guarantee the Company against loss, to an extent not exceeding £6,000 per month. Differences arose, however, between the R. M. Co. and the Admiralty, as to the amount which that Company were entitled to under the indemnity specified, and the case came before the Court of Queen's Bench on a "Pettition of Right," on the 24th April, 1863, when the Companp shewed that their losses had far exceeded the sum of £6,000 per month, and fully proved their title to recover the full amount of their claim. The cost of the Service to the public, therefore, fell little short of £260,000 per annum for this period.

The arrangement was, however, only a temporary one, entered into to avert the inconvenience that would have been caused by an interruption of the Line, and in September, 1858, the Admiralty again advertised for tenders "for the Monthly conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies, with a branch between Marseilles and Malta."

On the 5th October following two tenders were put in, one by the Royal Mail Company at £250,000 per annum, and one by the Peninsular and Oriental Company at £180,000 per annum. The latter was accepted, and the service was commenced in February, 1859.

It is necessary to explain that the Company had previously undertaken a Monthly Service between Mauritius and Aden for a subsidy of £24,000 per annum, and an arrangement having been made that the route for the Australian Mails should be *via* Mauritius, the Company were enabled to combine the Australian with the Mauritius Service, and thus reduce their tender for the former to £180,000.

The arrangement of the details of the Contract somewhat postponed its execution, and as eight months' preliminary experience of the working of the Line had proved that it could not be continued without loss to the Company, the Directors signified to the Government that they would feel compelled to relinquish it under the proposed arrangement, and pointed out that the only means by which they could see a prospect of maintaining the Service without loss would be by changing the route of the Australian Steamers to its former course, *via* Point de Galle.

The result was an agreement between the Government and the Company for a monthly Line between Galle and Sydney, which, in conjunction with the Calcutta, Suez, and China Lines, brought the Australian Colonies in direct communication with England, India, China, &c.

The payment for this Line was settled at £134,672 per annum, and the agreement, which was in substitution of the Contract of 1859, *via* Mauritius, was made terminable on six months' notice from either party.

Notice was given to the Company in December, 1864, that it was the intention of the Government of terminate the agreement on the 12th of February, 1866, being the date on which the Contract of 1859 would have expired; and, in January, 1865, advertisements appeared inviting tenders for this Service, to be sent in on the 10th of April.

The Directors accordingly submitted their terms for a new Contract, embracing either a Monthly Service, a Semi-monthly Service, or a Service under which—whether Monthly or Semi-monthly—the Mails would be despatched on a fixed day of the week.

The terms for a Monthly Service, carried on as previously, were £120,000 per annum; for a Semi-monthly Service, £170,000 per annum; and as the despatch of Mails on a fixed day of the week would involve the annual performance of thirteen instead of twelve voyages each way, it was stipulated that the subsidy should be increased by one twelfth in the event of that system being adopted.

The Company's terms were accepted generally, but on the understanding that, for the present, the Service was to continue a Monthly one, under the pre-existing regulations as regards the dates of despatching the Mails.

The Contract, which is that now in operation, was dated 17th November, 1865, and was made terminable on two years' notice by either party.

In deference to the wishes of the authorities of the Post Office, the Directors recently consented to the introduction of clauses in the India and China and Bombay contracts, under which penalties were to be imposed and premiums allowed, both to be calculated on the duration of the runs from port to port, the number of hours allowed for such runs being computed at the rate of speed stipulated for in the original contracts of 1853 and 1854. The penalties, as it is the practice of the Government to make them, exceeded the amount of the premiums, the penalty for overtime being £50 per diem, and the premium for time gained being £25 per diem.

The agreement in this matter, which was dated 27th February, 1866, was a simple substitution of a system of fines and premiums for the stipulation that each vessel intended for the contract service should attain a speed of 12 knots per hour on a measured mile as a guarantee that she should make an average of 10 knots per hour at sea, and it should be borne in mind that, at the time the new system was brought into operation, not a single vessel was employed in the Mail Service east of Suez that had not been subjected to the 12 knot test, and been certified accordingly.

That the Company obtained no concession of time under this arrangement (as was pertinaciously asserted before the Committee) is proved by an official return called for and put by Mr. F. Hill on the part of the Post Office on the last day of its meeting, as follows:—

"3597. Mr. Childers: Do you put in also a comparison of the time under the old contracts, and that under the agreement of last February?—Yes." (*The same was handed in.*)

TIME ALLOWED.

	Undre Old Contract.	Under New Contract.
	Hours.	*Hours.*
Between Southampton an Alexandria.	310	310
,, Marseilles and Alexandria.	155	155
From Suez to Calcutta	501	499
,, Sanheads to Suez	490	488
Between Suez and Bombay	312	312
,, Bombay and Hong-Kong.	415	413

"3589. Is the time under the new agreement in any case greater than under the old one?—No; but in one or two it is slightly less."

It was, therefore, under some strange misapprehension of the nature and effect of this agreement that a member of the Committee (Mr. Ayrton) stated in Parliament, on the 16th July, when the vote for the cost of Packet Service was under consideration, that "it granted a premium to the contractors to delay the Mails to the prejudice of the public."—*Hansard.*

This statement was based apparently on the assumption that under it the Company made slow voyages wilfully, and submitted themselves to penalties as suiting them in a financial point of view, that they were purposely, say four days, late, and got themselves fined £200 to save burning coal worth a larger sum.

Practical facts are, however, dead against this theory, for the slow voyage is invariably the expensive voyage in the matter of the consumption of coal. If each case were enquired into and examined separately, it would be found that a failure of speed on a particular passage was due to adverse gales—to a temporary defect of machinery—to the ship's bottom not having been recently cleaned in dock—to deterioration in the quality in the coals, or to some other cause which had produced an *excess* in expenditure of fuel; and when to this is added the cost of victualling passengers, and all the differences between the daily outlay of a ship at sea and a ship in port, the gross absurdity of the assumption will at once become apparent.

The three great Postal Services, namely, between England and Calcutta and China; England and Bombay; and England and Australia, comprised and linked together in the system at present worked by the Company, have thus been separately described and traced from their origin to their existing condition. It has been seen that the small seed sown in 1837 took root, and gradually produced a great trunk and far speading branches, and this under ordeals to which no similar undertaking has been subjected, for—

1. The Peninsular Contract, 1837, was twice competed for.
2. The Alexandria Contract, 1840, was competed for.
3. The India and China Contract, [illegible] at that time no other enterprise possessing vessels capable of performing it.
4. The new Contract, on expiration of No. 2, was obtained after severe competition, at a greatly reduced rate.
5. The new and increased Service with India and China, on expiration of No. 3, was obtained after severe competition, at a greatly reduced rate.
6. Bombay and Aden Contract was granted after negociation, but effected a great saving to the Exchequer.
7. The Australian Contract was competed for in 1852, in 1856, in 1859, and 1865.

As the amount of work has increased, so has the rate of payment decreased. The Company performed 186,912 miles of Postal Service per annum, *east of Suez*, under the first India and China Contract, namely, from 1844 to 1853, and an average of 861,445 miles per annum (exclusive of the Australian and Mauritius Lines) from 1853 to 1866, under the second Contract.

The mileage rate for these two periods stands as follows:—

The first India and China Contract (1844 to 1853) was paid for at.........	17s.	1d.	per mile.
The second (1853 to 1866) was first taken at	6s.	2d.	,,
and has been since reduced to..........	5s.	5d.	,,
The first portion of the Bombay Service, namely, between Bombay and Aden, distance 79,872 miles per annum, was taken, in 1854, at	6s.	2d.	,,
The extension of this Service to Suez increased the distance to 142,656 miles per annum, and reduced the rate to..................	4s.	2d.	,,
And the subsequent arrangements in the Mediterranean brought the payment for the complete fortnightly Line, now existing, down to the average of................	2s.	7d.	,,
The Australian Service between Galle and Sydney was paid for, from 1861 to 1855, at..................	21s.	5d.	,,
The same Service was taken in 1866 at.	19s.	0d.	,,
And the Directors have offered to double it for a sum that would reduce the rate to	13s.	6d.	,,

Not only have these constant abatements in cost been effected, but whenever opportunity offered, measures were adopted by the Government to open the Services to public competition, while (especially in 1852) the Lines were split up into sections, with a view to create that rivalry and division of interest which is supposed by some to be essential to the protection of the public.

The Directors hold, on the other hand, that it has been of the greatest advantage to the public that the performance of these Services has remained in the hands of the same Contractors, and that the community have greatly benefitted by the failure of the scheme for their subdivision, because the Company, being possessed of the means in ships, agencies, docks, coal depots, &c., &c., have been able to double a Line for much less than a double payment, or to extend it in length for far less than the mileage rate paid for the original distance, as seen above.

Let it be supposed for a moment that the five sections into which the Mail Services with the East were divided in 1852 had been assigned to five separate contractors, or even to three.

As a first and inevitable result, the number of Steamers required for the efficient working the Lines so divided, would have been at least in the proportion of four to three as compared with the total number sufficient for performing the whole Service under one contract.

Each Contractor must have provided his running ships and his reserve ships, his independent agencies, establishments, coal depots, dock, wharves, and factories; expenses would thus have been doubled and trebled; and these expenses must in the end have been borne by the public, or have led to the ruin of the Contractors.

Numerous cases could be cited to prove that after the occurrence of an accident a detention of Mails, passengers and cargo, and all the contingent evils, both public and private, have been averted by the judicious measures of the Company's Agents in temporarily removing a vessel from one station, or one Line, to another. On many such occasions the service must have broken down, for a time, if unity of control and interest had not existed.

In order to attain the result anticipated by the advocates of this partition system, the several Contractors must maintain a constant competition in rates of passage money and freight, and otherwise bid against each other for the favour of the public. It is idle to imagine that such a state of things would continue, the stronger Contractors would overcome the weaker, and the public would soon cease to derive the advantage supposed to have been created.

The Mail Service with the East, as carried on by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, differs entirely from that with any other part of the world. Its three principal termini, Sydney, Shanghai, and Calcutta, are distant respectively 10,398 miles, 8,999 miles, and 6,483 miles from Marseilles, the terminal port on the Continent, while, if the distance be computed to Southampton, the terminal port in England, 1,473 miles must be added.

A Mail Steamer leaves each of these distant termini at a date calculated to bring them simultaneously to Point de Galle; the distances traversed by these vessels (taking the ports of departure in the same order), are respectively 5,230 miles, 3,831 miles, and 1,315 miles. The weather experienced by each is of a different character; the wind and currents that favour one obstruct the other, but the regularity of the Service, nevertheless, depends, on the attainment of the same rate of speed by each. From Point de Galle the three Mails are carried in one Steamer to Suez, and at Alexandria they are again divided between the Steamers for Marsailles and Southampton.

The Japan and local China Service is not taken into account in the foregoing programme, but when that is done each delivery in London of the Mails from Calcutta, Japan, China, Australia, and intermediate places, involves the employment of no less than eight steamships and the performance of 19,867 miles by sea and 982 miles by land, as shown by the following statement, the example taken being the combined Mail delivered on the 13th ultimo (one day before the Contract date).*

IT WAS CONVEYED

From	To	By the	Miles.
Yokohama......	Shanghai	"Singapore"	1,044
Shanghai	Hong-Kong ...	"Aden"	870
Foochow	Hong-Kong ...	"Formosa"	510
Hong-Kong ...	Galle	"Northam"	[illegible]
Sydney	Galle	"Bombay"	5,230
Calcutta	Suez	"Bengal"	[illegible]
Alexandria ...	Marseilles......	"Delta"	[illegible]
Alexandria ...	Southampton ...	"Massilia"	2,931
			19,867

LAND JOURNEY.

	Miles.	
Suez to Alenandria	248	
Marseilles to London	734	
		982
		20,849

For the outward Service all this machinery has to be reversed.

The Postmaster-General, in his annual Report for 1863, paid a just tribute to the regularity of the Service under these difficulties, and stated:—"Several instances have occurred of remarkable punctuality in the delivery of mails conveyed over great distances, even when such punctuality was dependent upon packets arriving at a point of junction by different routes. Among them was the following:—Begun, the arrival of the Mails, via Marseilles, despatches from Sydney, New South Wales, distant nearly 13,000 miles, on the 22nd of September—from Calcutta, distant 8,000 miles, on the 19th of October—from Shanghai, distant upwards of 11,000 miles, on the 19th—and from Hong Kong, distant upwards of 10,000 miles, on the 27th of September. These Mails were all due in London on the 13th of November, at midnight, and they arrived one hour and ten minutes before the time." This is no solitary case, for if the Post-Master-General's calculations had been based on days instead of hours, it would have been shown that during the year 1862 the combined monthly India, China and Australian Mails had been delivered outwards on eight occasions out of twelve, and homewards on nine occasions out of twelve, either before or on the days on which they were due, and the same would apply to later years.

In the performance of one of these complete trips, mails, passengers, and cargo are delivered and received at eighteen ports; and are transferred from ship to ship five times; yet when any irregularity takes place, the favourite form of criticism is a comparison with Services which consist of a direct run of 3,000 miles across the Atlantic. It has been asserted that the navigation on the Lines worked by the Company's easy as compared with that of the Atlantic; but what are the facts? Set aside the difficulties arising from the complex character of the work and the number of junctions to be effected, and look at the navigation only—a fine-weather season is unknown to the P. and O. Co., and consequently a fine-weather voyage throughout is very rarely, if ever, experienced,—if the India and China seas are calm during the European winter, the vessels are subjected to the most violent weather in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean. If the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean are calm in the European summer, monsoons prevail in the India and China seas, and it is at the same time winter in Australia, the weather on the coast of that country being then equal in violence to any known in the Atlantic.

The two long stretches between King George's Sound, in Australia, and Galle, and between Galle and Aden combine all the difficulties of the Atlantic voyages, while the navigation of the Red Sea, the China seas, the coasts of Ceylon and Australia, presents dangers in the shape of reefs, rocks, headlands, currents, &c., to the attainment of regularity that are more adverse than [illegible] encountered on the open Atlantic.

Icebergs, it is true, are not met with by the P. and O. steamers, but this fact suggests another difficulty, which will be appreciated by those who understand something of the working of a steam engine; they know that much of its efficiency depends on the principle of condensation—condensation depending of course on a constant supply of cold water. Now the Company's steamers in the East, during a great part of the year, navigate an ocean of warm water, the temperature of the sea being frequently over 90; the working power of the machinery is consequently much impaired and decreased.

All these circumstances escape the attention of those who may be interested in the punctual arrival of a Mail at either end of the Line, while those who have an object to serve in disparaging the Company, will institute a comparison between one of the least favourable of its performances and one of the most favourable of the runs across the Atlantic, and tauntingly tell the Directors "to take a lesson from those of the Cunard or West India services."

(*To be continued.*)

* Since the above was in type, another combined Mail has arrived in London, namely, on the 11th instant (two days before the Contract time).

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a time like this, when everything should be done to render the military service attractive, there is something marvellous in the persistent carelessness and blundering by which the Horse Guards irritates regiments with a sense of ill-usage. The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives a strong illustration of this in describing the movements of the Royal Irish for the last few years. "The Royal Irish returned to England, after a service in India, China, and Burmah of nearly eighteen years, in May, 1854. Between that month and December, when they embarked for the Crimea, they were stationed two months at Chatham, two and a half at Canterbury, and about two more again at Chatham. On arriving from the Crimea in July, 1856, they had fourteen days at Aldershot, about seven weeks in barracks at Dublin, and after thirteen months at the Curragh, they embarked for India in November, 1857. We need not refer to their movements in that country. They returned to Shorncliffe in May, 1866, where they have been in huts up to this, and are now, according to rumour, to complete their first winter in England in huts at Aldershot!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A strange ceremony took place in the church of the Sorbonne at Paris on the 14th Dec., which drew together a somewhat distinguished assemblage, including Ministers of State, Senators, members of the Academy and the Institute, and numerous literary men. This was nothing less than the restoration of the head, or rather the mummified face, of the famous Cardinal de Richelieu to the tomb from whence it was abstracted during the revolutionary troubles of 1793, when the mob, forcing the door of the church, broke open the cardinal's grave, and hacked to pieces the embalmed corpse of Louis the Thirteenth's powerful Minister. A relic-collecting *bourgeois* managed to secrete the head and carry it off, but as he merely wished to preserve the mask, and not the entire skull, he sawed the head in two, and for nearly three-quarters of a century the whereabouts of the relic has baffled the researches of the curious. Between two or three months since it was discovered in some out-of-the-way part of Brittany, the skin of the face being as black as that of a negro, while the red hair, eyebrows, and beard were in a good state of preservation. A handsome casket of citron wood was made to contain the mask, which M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered on Saturday into the hands of the Archbishop of Paris with all due ceremony. A mass was then performed, and the casket deposited in the handsome marble tomb sculptured by Girardin in 1694, after which a tablet was uncovered, on which was a later inscription setting forth that seventy-three years after the detestable violation of the great cardinal's tomb, his head had been recovered by pious care and re-deposited in its ancient resting-place "under the most glorious reign of Napoleon III., the most illustrious M. Duruy being Minister, and the very reverend and most illustrious pastor in Christ, A. Darboy, being Archbishop of Paris, to the glory of the French nation."—*Id.*

Admiral Persano.—On Saturday Persano appeared before the Committee of the Senate charged to examine him. The sitting lasted four hours and a half, and at its close Signor Marzucchi, the President of the Committee, intimated to the Admiral that he was under arrest. Persano was accordingly conducted to an apartment prepared for him above the hall where the examination had taken place. A paper says that the Admiral appeared surprised, but that can hardly have been the case, since his arrest was merely in the usual course of proceeding, and the apartment, a very confortable one, had been got ready beforehand. For the present he is allowed to see nobody. The mode of proceeding in this affair has much that is scarcely intelligible to foreigners. In England a Court of Inquiry would probably have been the first step taken. The Admiral, as you know, demanded a Court-Martial, but knowing how strong a party there was against him, and that several officers, who would, probably, have had seats in such a court made no scruple to declare very publicly that they considered him guilty of the worst imputed to him, he stood upon his right as a member of the Senate and demanded to be tried by that body. The committee now examining him consists of five senators, three jurists, and two admirals. His examination was resumed to-day, and lasted for five hours. The whole proceedings are expected to drag out a great length, if, that is to say, it comes to a trial. This will depend on the conclusion come to by the committee, which does the office of our grand jury, and may or may not find a bill against the alleged criminal. If Persano be brought to trial, he will be liable to two punishments, supposing him found guilty. If convicted of cowardice, it is death; if of negligence and want of skill, dismissal from the service is the penalty. I believe that very few persons except his bitter personal enemies, who are not a few, believe that want of personal courage can fairly be attributed to him. There is a strong party against him in the Italian navy.—[illegible]

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergère Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases Bills on
London.
France and the Continent of Europe.
Egypt.
Calcutta.
Madras and Pondicherry.
Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
Sydney and Melbourne.
Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Deposits.

Interest 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than [illegible]

Deposits at
[illegible] notice 3 per cent. per annum.
ditto 4 do.
ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital.—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

Paid up Capital Rupees 4,81,350.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.
Cullianddass Mohundass, Esq.

Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Remittance.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 40,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 5 „
12 „ „ 6 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
Paid-up Capital .... Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Apcar Apcar, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Baboo Doorgachurn Law, of Messrs. Prannkissen, Law & Co.
Baboo Heeralaul Seal, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances from Rs. 200 up to Rs. 50,000. No interest is allowed on balances above Rs. 50,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital ....£2,000,000 Sterling
Total Invested Funds upwards of......£2,750,000
Annual Income upwards of.........£ 320,000.

Directors.
Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.
Charles F. Devas, Esq., Deputy Chairman
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M. P.
John G. Hubbard Esq., M.P.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
Agents in Bombay.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £365,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £30,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Cleveland & Peile.
Agents— „ Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
Secretary—D. McLaughlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	3	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March 1866.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

Deposits

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston
Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }
For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.—It is proposed that the present and former Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall dine together in Bombay about the middle of February next. Gentlemen in the Mofussil or in Bombay wishing to be present are requested to send in their Names and Colleges to the undersigned, Hon. Secretaries.
T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill.
C. WATTS RUSSELL, Esq., 3 Church Lane, Fort.
9th January 1867.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for payment of SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per Share, due 24th September last, has been extended to 22nd instant. All Shares on which said Call shall not have been paid on that date will become liable to forfeiture, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of unpaid Calls with Interest added.

As formerly notified Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from 24th September 1866 till date of payment.

Calls payable at the Offices of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.
A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.
Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.
THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.
Bombay, 31st October 1866.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs. Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, Mr. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.—Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Money Purses, Glove Boxes, Ornamental Jewel Cases, Leather Bags, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

WILLOW BASKETS.—A large collection.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received Overland:—
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Stilton Cheese.
Chedder Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—Gentlemen who are invited to assist the laying of the CORNER STONE of Kennery Lighthouse by His Excellency the Honorable Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B.G.C.S.I. will be furnished with Tickets for the steamer that will take them over on application at this Office.
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. Late I. N. Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FISHING TACKLE
RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.
WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.
Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.
LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.
HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.
Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.
GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.
CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S., Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to
GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay,
H. DEAR, Esq.,
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share due on 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th December 1866.

NOTICES.

IN EQUITY.—BAPPOOJEE DADABHOY and others *vs.* MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others, TRUSTEES of the Estate of VENCAJEE MEHERJEE and PESTONJEE MEHERJEE.

All CREDITORS of this Estate who signed the Trust Deed of the 7th day of June 1848 are requested forthwith to send in their Claims, verified by affidavit, to the undersigned, the said Estate being ready for distribution.
HENRY GAMBLE, Official Trustee.
High Court, Bombay, 30th November 1866.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.
HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુટ અને વુલ સ્પીનીંગ અનડ વીવીંગ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SIXTH CALL of Rs. 200 per share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 31st August current, after which date Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th August 1866.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard, and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—
Black Teas. — *Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong. — Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong. — Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas. — Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes. — Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.
Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness [illegible] their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly cooked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK AND DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.
HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, & General Agents, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied. These consist of

WINES.
Jules Mumm's Finest-Dry Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
Do. do. Imperial do. do. do.
Hock (Finest Still.)
Henkell's Sparkling Moselle.
Cunliffe Dobson & Co.'s Sherry (very fine.)
Tozar's celebrated Mess do. (highly recommended.)
Dinner Sherry, Black Seal.
Do. do. Green do.
Graham's Port.
Crabbie's Ginger Wine.
Clarets, St. Julien.
Do. Medoc.

SPIRITS.
Jules Robin's Cognac.
Hennessy's do.
Martell's do.
Pinet Castillon's do.
Denis Mounie's do.
Imperial Brandy and other Brands.
Royal Highland Whiskey.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swain, Boord & Co.'s do.
Geneva Gin.
Curaçoa and Liqueurs of all kinds.

BEERS, &c.
Bass' Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints.
Allsopp's do. do. do.
Tennant's do. do. do.
Do. Porter do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores of all kinds as reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chaps.
Manilla, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and Burmah Cheroots of superior quality.
Bird's-eye, Cavendish, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, Virginia, Shag, and Turkey Tobaccos.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's and other Books.
Hats, Caps and Helmets.
Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, and Parasols.
Saddlery, Trunks, Boots, and Leather Goods generally.
Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces &c.
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.
Combs, Hair and other Brushes, and Toilette Requisites.
Easy Overland Chairs.
Despatch Boxes, Desks, and Bill Cases.
Zephyrions or Bennett's Self-acting Punkahs.
Cuckoo Clocks, Musical Ditto, &c., &c.
A choice collection of Brooches, Bracelets, Earings, Suites, Lockets, &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets.

B. F. & Co. also wish to notify that they are prepared to execute the purchase or sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds on Commission, and that they have constantly on view at their Rooms a variety of Household Furniture, &c.

B. F. & Co. further purpose establishing shortly a periodical Auction at the above premises, when they will dispose of all articles entrusted to them for that purpose at the usual rate of Commission.
Byculla, 6th Dec. 1866.

NOTICES.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
16th March 1866.

FOR SALE, several thousands good Australian MAHOGANY SLEEPERS, received from Australia, and now lying at the Mazagon Bunder, cut of the most suitable size for Railway purposes. For samples and particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP has appointed the 19th day of January 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House, to settle the List, at the time and place aforesaid, of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge, including them in the character and for the number of Shares stated in such list.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1866.
P. E. BENDIT, Official Liquidator.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

Bombay..................TREACHER & Co.
Madras..................OAKES & Co.
Kurrachee..................BUDGETT & HUGHES.
Poona..................TREACHER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„	15 „
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„	18 „
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„	25 „
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„	18 „
Champagne, Lelegard		„	25 „

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to the Agents. The London, Asiatic, & American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.
13th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE—

London Club Sherry	Rs. 24	per dozen.
St. Emilion Claret	„ 17	do.
Monton d'Armailhacq Claret	„ 24	do.
Chateaux d'Issau, do., very choice, 1858 vintage	„ 45	do.

Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux Do.	„ 18 0 „
Cognac Do.	„ 16 0 „
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case	Rs. 30 per case.
Pints do. do.	„ 32

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 2[illegible]

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.	„ 23	„
Do. Moselle Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret No. 2	„ 25	„
Do. Do. No. 3	„ 23	„
Ronaldson's Do.	„ 28	„
Do. Do.	„ 22	„
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey	„ 36	„

REMINGTON & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY	at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe	at „ 12 „

Discount allowed for a quantity.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15 „
Do. Do.	„ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32 „
SHERRY do.	„ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30 „
Just arrived ex *Nelson*, Ruinart Pero and fils celebrated Champagne (GREEN SEAL)	„ 42 per doz.
Claret Debruckfil's St. Estephe	12 „

20th Sept. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. do.	29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14 „
Old Tom	Rs. 20 „

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		p. doz.
CHAMPAGNE, Jules Mumm's, quarts, at	Rs.	40
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Muscatel	„	40
Scharzburg	„	40
SHERRY Fine Pale,	„	30
„ Superior	„	32
ALLSOP'S ALE, Btld. by the London & Burton Bottled Beer Co. Ld. quarts	„	6
WILL YOUNGER & Co.'s India PALE ALE	„	5½

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—JEFFREY'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.
R. YOUNGER'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH. FINLAY, CLARK AND Co.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1866.

TOD HEATLY & Co.'s SPARKLING HOCK, 1st QUALITY.—A few dozen on Sale at Rs. 30 per dozen, *Cash*, (instead of Rs. 33), to close a shipment. Quality guaranteed. Apply to the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 8th January 1867.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sap. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	13
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	38
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	52
Port, Black Seal	15
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER REQUIRED for a NATIVE REGIMENT in Poona. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
31st Dec. 1866.

WANTED, immediately, for temporary employment on Forest Roads in the Tanna Collectorate, two OVERSEERS on a Salary of Rupees 50 and Travelling Allowance Rs. 20 per mensem each. Applications to be made to the Collector of Tanna.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 9th January 1867.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindostani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 21st December 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO BE LET, separately or whole, for Offices or Godowns, spacious PREMISES, situate at Rampart Row, two storied, with three large Godowns, lately in the occupation of the G. I. P. Railway Company. For particulars apply to MR. SORABJEE NOWROJEE at the English Hotel, Fort, or Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Bible Society.
Bombay, 10th January 1867.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Shop known as Rodrigues' Dispensary, No. 36 Meadow Street; also the upper Storey of the same House, suitable for an Office or Dwelling-place. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.
Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO BE SOLD, a HORSE, DOG CART, and HARNESS. Horse, bay with black points, rising 6 years, sound, goes well in Saddle and Single Harness. Dog Cart, by Macnaught and Smith, in good condition, with Leather Cushion and Splash Board. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.
Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth Over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different sizes, a case Prime Allover Hog-skin Hunting and Racing Saddles, with furnitures and Bridles complete, Sets of very handsome Buggy Harnesses on Split hip strap, mounted with German Silver Furniture, Sets of very best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, very best Buggy Carriage Tendem, four in hands, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies' Whips, with Silver Mountings, few very best Woollen different coloured Blankets, Steel Pole Chains and Leather Pole Pieces, Sets of Fishing Tackles, complete in Mahogany cases, Registered Reinholders and Leather Sockets for Whips some of them Plated Mounted, Horse Prickers with Hammers, Assorted Pattern Saddle Cloths for Harness, few coloured large and small size Carriage Rugs, Shammy Leather, Jamieson's Harness Composition, Bradlay's Plate Powder, &c. &c.

Just landed.

A very neat and small single horse Miniature Brougham painted dark-green, lining with green Maraco Leather, by R. Ness.

A very handsome English-built travelling Pony, Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match by R. Ness of Aberdeen, suitable for up-country.

Just landed.

A very neat and small English-built Shigram with surrounding double venitians, painted dark-green, lining to match, with handsome Lamps, expressly built to order for India, by Silk & Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

The prices of the above Dog Carts vary from Rs. 500, 550, and 600.

Just landed.

2 very splendid Park Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews of Southampton, and L. Davies.

Just landed.

1 very small and neat new single horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, open back and painted dark-green, by McNaught and Smith.

Several Miniature and other Broughams with and without double Venetians, Circular Glasses in front, Mail, Park and single-seated Phaeton, Waggonettes, different kinds of Buggies and four-wheeled Dog Carts with and without Canopy, and other Carriages.

The above Carriages built by well-known makers in England, Messrs. Silk and Sons, W. and F. Thorn, Andrews, of Southampton, E. Kesterton, Jones, McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft, built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

And also,

A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage, Harness plated on white metals with round and flat reins by Ellum maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate high-wheeled light Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match with lamps by Edwin Keston, of Long Acre.

Also,

A English-built Waggonette with moveable top, with lamps and shaft.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One nearly new Park Phaeton, with lamps, by Thorn.

One Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Four-wheeled Dog Cart, with lamps, and moveable Umbrella.

One second-hand four-seated open Carriage with lamps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft, a set of a nearly new harness, and steel Bar and Chain.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expressly made for one and pair of Horses.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

Just unpacked.

A few seats very best and highly finished Buggy, Dog Cart, and Harness, warranted, plated on white Metals, some of them plain and neat, with double and single buckles, round and flat reins, by Kesterton, Thorn, & R. Nash of London.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of English made single-seated Child's Perambulators with hoods.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned on application to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Bombay, 14th December, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TANK STREET, OR SOORTY MOHLAH, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from the TRUSTEES to the Estate of Thucker Khuttow Purshotum, and with consent of the Mortgagees, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following two lots of Landed Property, viz:—

Lot 1st.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a newly built upper-storied chawl or range of Building standing thereon, which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Tank Street or Soorty Mohlah, containing by admeasurement 604 square Yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the north by a house belonging to Dongersey Gopejee, on the south by the house of Meya Shaik Essa Shobedar, on the east by the Public Street called Soorty Mohlah, and on the west by the house belonging to Dongersey Gopejee, and is assessed under No. 47.

Lot 2nd.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a newly built upper storied house and buildings standing thereon, which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Territorial division of Soorty Mohlah, containing by admeasurement 1,630 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the house No. 20 belonging to Jaitha Jairaz, on the south, east, and west by a public street called New Town, and assessed under No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 28th December 1866. Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TANK STREET, or SOORTY MOLLAH, by PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of THUCKER KHUTTOW PURSHOTUM, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following 2 lots of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

Lot 1st.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a newly-built upper-storied House or Building erected thereon, and which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Tank Street or Soorty Mohlah, containing by admeasurement 454 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north, east, and west by the public street called Tank Street or Soorty Mohlah, and on the south by a house belonging to Jaitha Jairaz, and is registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under Nos. 8, 1589, 90, 91, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

Lot 2nd.

On THURSDAY the 24th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a lower-storied house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Woonderia Street, containing by admeasurement 115 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Woonderia Street, on the west by a passage and a house of Ahmed Soomar, on the north by the house of Gopal Soorty, and on the south by the house of the Mosque of the street, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 499 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55.

Together with a piece or parcel of vacant ground attached to the above premises, containing by admeasurement 57 8/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
27th December 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, and with consent of the mortgagees, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned (4) lots of valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, viz:—

Lot 5.

A large pucka-built lower-storied Bungalow with out houses, cookroom, upperstoried stable, water fountains in front and back, water well, and in Mahim near the Dadur railway station without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 18th day of January 1867 at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground or land together with a large buckabuilt lowerstoried Bungalow with outhouses, cookroom, upperstoried stable, water fountains in front and back, water well, &c., situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Mahim near the Dadur Railway station, containing by admeasurement 3889 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the batty ground of Ragoba Damoojee, and on the south by the batty ground of Ladum Bhut, and is registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 472.

Lot 6.

A newly built upperstoried Chawl or range of (11) eleven compartments with water well and vacant ground adjoining the same in Mahim, near the Dadur Railway station, and opposite to the Bungalow of Lot 6, on Monday the 21st day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Salt Batty land or ground, together with a substantially built upperstoried chawl or range of eleven compartments with water well and a piece of vacant land adjoining the same, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Mahim, near the Dadur Railway station, containing by admeasurement 2580 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows. On the east partly by the property of F. D. Souza and partly by the property of Antonio Pereira, on the west [illegible] the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, and on the north by a Public Road, and the said ground is registered in the name of Wittal Arjoon Thaccor and Pudooron Fuckeer Thacker under Nos. 524 and 547, and is assessed under No. 33.

Lot 7.

A large three-storied house at Old Sonapoor Road without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground (whereof Dhunbaye, daughter of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, is the Fazundar) together with a large substantially built three-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Old Sonapoor Road, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee and others, on the west by the public road, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the house of Dewjee Punkee Bhundary, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. and the said house is now used as the residence of Bomanjee Khodadad Eranee.

Lot 8.

Vacant Inam land at Parell without the Fort, opposite to the Chumarbaugh:—

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Parell opposite to the Chumarbaugh, containing by admeasurement (15080) fifteen thousand and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: On the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north partly by the ground of Dunjee Meaty and partly by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of Byramjee Framjee Wadia, and is registered by the Collector of Municipal Taxes in the name of Sonabaee, under No. 36.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & HURRELL, solicitors, or to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 31st December 1866. Auctioneer.

SALE OF VACANT FORAS LAND ON THE NEW FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of PETAMBER NANABHOY the Mortgagee, and on account of MOOLJEE CANJEE, the Mortgagor, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises,—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras Land or Ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the new Public Foras Road, Byculla, containing by admeasurement 5,435 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: on the East by the New Public Foras Road, on the West by the property of Vusunjee Premjee, on the North by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the South by a passage of 10 feet in breadth, the half of which belongs to the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Old Hanooman Lane, in the Oart known by the name of Mooljee Canjee Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, by Public Auction.

Under instructions from THUCKER NENSEY HUNSRAJ, the Mortgagee, and on account of THUCKER MOOLJEE CANJEE, the Mortgagor, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the following two Lots of very valuable Landed Property:—

Lot 1st.

On TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with Messuages, Tenements, and a pucka built large three-storied Dwelling-house with Warehouses &c. and a substantial upperstoried Chawl or range of eight compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Old Hanooman Lane, in Mooljee Canjee Oart, containing by admeasurement 950 square yards, be the same more or less; and bounded as follows: on the North by the property of Shamjee Khimjee and others, on the South by the Compound leading to the premises, on the East by the Old Hanooman Street, and on the West by a passage. The said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67 and the Chawl under No. 66.

The House and the Chawl in the said Lot will be sold either together or in two separate Lots as will suit the purchaser's convenience.

Lot 2nd.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land or Ground, together with the several Messuages, Tenements and upper-storied Dwelling-houses with Shops and a upperstoried Stable, &c., standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Old Hanooman Street, in Mooljee Canjee Oart, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: on the North by the property of Ismaljee Jeewukhan, on the South by the property of Luis Maria de Almeida, on the East by the Compound leading to the premises, and on the West by the property of Jewraj Sewjee; and the said Messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 68, 80, 83.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

SALE OF GARDEN TILES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Liquidators of an Estate, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the House No. 13, next to Sir Jamsetjee's Office in Borah Bazar Street, Fort; and at 4 o'clock P. M. on the same day at the house in Hornby Row, Fort; and also on MONDAY the 28th instant at 4 o'clock P. M., in the compound opposite to the Residence of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., Breach Candy, a number of Casks containing Garden Tiles, which will be sold in small lots to suit the purchaser's convenience, and the sample of which may be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 12 noon, will sell at his rooms, Rampart Row:—
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and Twist.
And any other goods which may offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Russia Leather and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes, &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains. G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 16th January 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas etc., received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pated de foies gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa [illegible] and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushrooms, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit ur Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, Bon Bon Cosaques, Lemon Barleysugar, Biscuit in variety, Essence of Coffee, Maccaronie, Vermicelli, Zante Currants, Orange, Flower water. Also fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th January 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of the household Furniture of Dr. M. STOVELL, advertized to take place THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at his residence at Malabar Hill, has been withdrawn, as the same having been sold by private contract.

N. B.—The CARRIAGE and HORSES will be sold on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at our Rooms, at 1 P. M.
No. 5, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th January 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, B[illegible]

SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, about 40 very valuable Cashmere Shawls.

SALE OF SPIRITS AND WINES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Godown in Bell Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of Dinshaw Ardaseer Daver, by order of the Mortgagee, Edaljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, a large quantity of Brandy, Claret, Champaigne, and Curaçoa.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the liquidators to submit to Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January 1867, the BOMBAY OIL WORKS, situate at Chinchpoogly, comprising a [illegible] set of OIL PRESSING MACHINERY, by "Rose" of Hull, adapted for every description of OIL SEEDS. Out-turn of COCOANUT OIL per diem, 1½ Tons. A Pair of HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, together equal to 40 Horse Power, by the well known makers B. HICK & SON, BOLTON. Also the valuable FREEHOLD LAND on which the above is erected, with very large compound, altogether measuring 6164 square yards.

There is a large Tank and two wells in the compound; the water supply is therefore quite independent of the Vehar pipe, which is, however, laid on.

The above steam power is capable of working additional Presses (to turn out, say upwards of 5 tons per diem), and the Extra Machinery and Buildings could be erected at a comparatively small cost.

The Oil Mill may be seen at work on application at the works.

The following useful Saw Mill Machinery and other articles will be submitted for sale:—

A 36-inch Vertical Saw, made extra strong to order by "Forest and Barr;" with all the necessary Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Preller's Patent traps, &c. &c.

Extensive Iron work for travelling Crane to lift 9 Tons by Hick; Stave Jointing Machine, Hoop Iron bending Machine, Roots Rasping Machine by Blyth.

Cast Iron Columns for building purposes, Screw Jacks, Lathe for Making Cask heads by Brooke.

Cold Water Pump and Apparatus to work by power, and capable of throwing 6,000 Gallons per hour, with pipes, &c.; Treble purchase Crab to lift 80 Tons; Boiler Waggon, Cast Iron and other piping, Iron still and fittings, &c.; Gas and other stocks, Pit Saws, Saw and other Files, Brass, Lift, Force and Contractors' Pumps; Coopers' Smiths' and other Tools, Anvils, Forge, and Grindstones; Sundry Casks, and a quantity of Shooks; one Double Barrel Fire Engine by "Clinton and Owens:" Iron [illegible] and fire Proof Safe by "Price;" Fire Bars, [illegible] Teak Planking, 2 Oak Tubs, Guage 2,330 and [illegible] Gallons, Sundries, &c., &c, &c.

Catalogues are published.

Bombay, 16th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "[illegible]"

	Rs.	as.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for December	3	0
Official Royal Monthly Army List. Ditto	1	4
Two Centuries of Song, &c. With critical and biographical notes by Walter Thornbury. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound	15	12
Lyell's Principles of Geology, Vol. I. 10th Edn.	12	0
Tennyson's Elaine. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	15	12
The Ingoldsby Legends. Beautifully illustrated and bound	15	12
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Society, Vol. X. July to Dec. '66	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Passion Week. By Rev. W. Hanna, D. D.	3	12
The Course of Time: a Poem. By R. Pollok, A. M.	2	12
The Children's Prize. By J. E. Clarke, M. A. Rs. 1½ and	2	0
Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners	2	0
Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology	3	8
William Hogarth, painter, &c. By G. A. Sala	5	12
Mrs. Toogood's Treasury of French Cookery	3	12
The Child's Picture Museum	3	12
Fowler's Elements of Deductive Logic	2	12
Language of Flowers	0	12
Animal Sagacity. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	2	2
The Boy's Wonder Book Illustrated	2	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual	0	12
Memorials of Robert Brown, Merchant, late of Bombay	4	4
Penny Readings, in Prose and Poetry	0	12
Sunday Afternoons at the Parish Church of a University City	2	12
The Whiteboy. By Mrs S. C. Hall	1	8
Cross Country. By Walter Thornbury	2	0
Dickens's The Uncommercial Traveller	1	8
St. Patrick's Eve. By C. Lover	0	12
Shifting Winds; a tough Yarn. By Ballantyne	3	12
A. J. Cooley's The Pill Book, &c.	1	8
From Waterloo to the Peninsula. 2 Vols. By G. A. Sala	18	0
School Life at Winchester College. Coloured plates	5	12
Wit and Humour. By the Autocrat Breakfast Table	2	12
Legends of Savage Life. By Jas. Greenwood	3	12
The Draytons and the Davenants; a story of the Civil Wars	5	0
Natal Sermons. By Bishop J. W. Colenso	5	12
Professor Ansted's Physical Geography	3	0
Waverley Novels. Vol. 24—Vol. 1. the Pirate	3	8
De Vere's Reports on Paris and London Fashions	3	12
Byles on Bills of Exchange, 9th Edn. 1866	13	8
The Camp Fire. By "The Old Shikarree"	11	4
Edwardes's A year in the Punjaub. 2 Vols. half bound	15	8
Every Man's own Lawyer. By a Barrister	5	0
Claret's Freemasonry (lock and key Emblems bound)	38	4
Instructions in Water-Colour Painting	0	12
Smith's Copy Slip. Lady's Angular Hand	1	0
Curiosities and Literature of Dreams. 2 Vols.	18	0
The Railway Book of Fun	0	12
The Merry Companion	0	12
Mrs. Warren's Treasury of Needlework	0	12
Indestructible Primer	0	12
Mair's Handbook for the Violin	0	12
Up the Country 2 vols. By the Hon'ble Miss Eden	[illegible]	12
Baker's Albert Nyanza. 2 volumes.	21	0
Lyell's Elements of Geology	13	8
Disraeli's Henrietta Temple; Ixion in Heaven; Coningsby; The Young Duke; and Sybil.—Each	0	12
Guilty or not Guilty?	1	8
Scott's Ivanhoe, The Antiquary, and Guy Mannering. Each	0	8

VALENTINES FOR 1867.

Our Constituents are hereby informed that we have by this Mail received a large and varied assortment of VALENTINES—comic, humorous, and sentimental. Prices vary from Re. 1 to Rs 5 each, including postage. Early application is requested. Parties ordering from Outstations must describe the sort of Valentine required, and price. Those in Bombay requiring them can come and select for themselves.
11th Jan. 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations, and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" Magnesia, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

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